

HOME NEWS

TUC wants pickets' right to obstruct highway included in new industrial relations Bill

By Paul Routledge
Labour Correspondent

More powers for trade unions, including extended rights to picket, are proposed in a TUC memorandum to the Government published today. The TUC's proposals are intended as the foundation for the next phase of Labour's industrial legislation, the Employment Protection Bill, expected in the autumn.

In a lengthy document submitted to Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, the TUC says the proposed Bill is the second stage in enacting legislation that "will assist the system of industrial relations in Britain to operate effectively and smoothly".

The TUC general council argues that statute law "can only play a subordinate part" in labour relations, but legislation ensuring minimum rights is needed to extend the rights of workers and trade unions beyond those established in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act that abolished the Industrial Relations Act, 1971.

Some of the TUC's ideas on conditions of employment and unfair dismissal are likely to be non-controversial, but other proposals are almost certain to be opposed strongly by Opposition parties during the general election campaign.

On picketing, the TUC seeks to "clarify" the present law. It says that "Pickets should have the right to 'obstruct' the highway for a reasonable period and in a reasonably non-violent manner sufficient to effect the

purpose of communicating or obtaining information, or peacefully persuading others not to work."

On trade union membership, it says that all contracts of employment should stipulate that employers must not prevent or deter employees from joining an independent trade union or penalise them for doing so.

If an employer penalised or discriminated against a worker for joining a union, short of dismissing him, the worker should be able to ask an industrial tribunal to order the removal of the penalty or discrimination, and award compensation.

The proposals are disclosed in the general council's annual report to congress published today. The Employment Protection Bill, the TUC suggests, should include improved compensation for unfair dismissal, better rights to notice, and enhanced provision for redundancy.

It also argues that the Bill should limit an employer's disciplinary powers over his workforce. A worker should have a right to complain to an industrial tribunal if his employer withheld money or imposed "unreasonable" work rules.

Employers should not be able to dismiss a woman because she is pregnant, and she should be able to get her job back automatically up to a year after leaving. A statutory period of 30 weeks' paid maternity leave is also suggested. If enacted, the provisions would mean substantial changes in the practices of some firms employing mainly women.

Under the general heading "time off for community and trade union activities", the TUC proposes that trade unionists elected to represent workers, or as local councillors, should have "reasonable time off" to pursue such duties.

Employers should be required to agree "guaranteed week" arrangements with unions, giving full pay for short-time working or lay-offs from industrial disputes outside the factory.

They should give at least three months' notice of impending redundancies to trade unions involved. There should also be improved scope for collective bargaining.

The TUC suggests that the proposed independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service (CAS) should be empowered to examine cases of employers refusing to recognise trade unions, or refusing to disclose information about the company's operation for the purposes of collective bargaining.

"There should be greater disclosure of information in company accounts, particularly as far as multi-national groups are concerned where the holding company is domiciled abroad and subsidiaries are operating in the United Kingdom", it says.

The TUC thinks that "offences" under the new Bill should be put right by enforcement officers employed by the CAS or industrial tribunals, which would have the power in the last resort to take action against a company in the county court to "require compliance".

Clarksons' chiefs 'gave safety assurance'

By Maurice Corrie

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, first had detailed knowledge of Court Line's difficulties soon after the election. He was then advised that the department was not able to pay a £5m state loan arranged the previous November for the modernisation of Court Shipbuilders.

Civil servants were unable to pay any money because Court Line could not meet a condition of that loan—that £5m of initial investment monies should be provided by the group from its own resources against the department's handing over £9m

with aid and shipbuilding—but the Industry Act, 1972, allowed Mr Benn to act only under the provisions for protecting regional employment.

The shares of Court Line

were suspended on June 21 on the Stock Exchange. The Civil Aviation Authority took no action on licences.

For the next three days Mr

Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr Benn gathered as much information as possible about Court Line's difficulties, even including press cuttings. Departmental officials were

highly sensitive to legal implications, aware that if Court Line was involved then the board's duty was to avoid

fraudulent trading and to declare its position. The Rolls-Royce case was all too much in mind.

On June 24, a civil servant rang the Confederation of British Industry and asked to see Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director-General. Early next day the official outlined something of Court Line's troubles, confining himself only to published material. In the absence of information, Mr Adamson was unable to offer any judgement or advice on what might be done.

Mr Benn's advisers were also in possession of Court Line's full

accounts on March 13. A shareholders' meeting later was told

of efforts to improve borrowing powers and by April 1 all the four operating companies had been grouped under a new division called Court Holiday Holdings.

The Government was reassured because the Civil Aviation Authority made no moves to revoke any licences for air movements of holidaymakers.

On June 20 the share price was sliding badly, so Court Line

revealed that outside consultants were completing an in-depth analysis of the holiday

business. Mr John Young, managing director, issued an official

statement: "As the company's present

position is concerned, the company has had talks recently with its bankers and there is a traditional basis upon which financing needs can be met.

Within 24 hours, on June 21, the Department of Industry, on Mr Benn's authority, released

the following statement: "Court Line has approached

the Government about their current difficulties. Discussions are proceeding urgently, in conjunction with the company's bankers (National Westminster and

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ME NEWS charter shows Celtic arm at decline of culture and language

By Staff Reporter
A felt by Celtic people the erosion of their
es and identities is re-
in a charter of cultural
agreed on by the Celtic
which ended in Nantes.
The document, which
criticizes the French Gov-
er's attitude to Breton
is being sent to the
Nations.

charter says the decline
of cultures is not evolu-
or part of the progress
of civilization, but is the
deliberate policies on

of states.
Celts should have the
be educated through
their languages and be
their own histories. The
language groups should
dependent broadcasting
and the small ones
be provided for by the
services. Writers should
from political censorship
minority literatures be
supported by govern-
Each Celtic unit should
regional assembly, repre-
in the European Economic
Community, and speakers
languages should be
dealt with administra-
through their native

charter also urges that
people should have the
trial in their own lan-
Some of the Celtic areas
enjoy some of these
in varying degrees. The

notable exception is Brittany,
where there is a long tradition
of repression of the Breton
language by the French Govern-
ment.

The Breton representatives
were disappointed that the
charter was not worded more
strongly in a section dealing with
cultural destruction, but
the congress added a note
regretting that the French
Government had not signed the
European human rights
convention, which would
enable Bretons to appeal to the
Human Rights Commission over
the lack of status for Breton
in the schools. The congress
called on the British and Irish
Governments to persuade the
French to sign.

Out of respect for those
people in Cornwall and the Isle
of Man who count themselves as
Celts, the charter encompasses
the dead languages Cornish and
Manx, which are studied by
small bands of enthusiasts. In
reality the charter applies to
Irish, Gaelic, Welsh and Breton,
which are spoken by more than
two million people.

The congress, hitherto a prim-

arily cultural event, had a
youthful one; there was accord
between the large number of
young people and the older
generation on the threat to
their languages, and evidence
that the resentment among

Celtic people to the assimilation
of their cultures is hardening.

Five saved after rock falls in cave

Five potholers trapped by a
two-ton boulder were freed
yesterday after rescuers, work-
ing in a space about 18ft square,
jacked the rock out of the way.
No injuries were reported.

The men entered Langcliffe
Pot, near Kettlewell, North
Riding, on Saturday morning
and became trapped two miles
inside. Two of them escaped
when the boulder fell and they
climbed to the surface to raise
the alarm.

Mr Edward Wimpenny, press
officer of the Upper Wharfedale
Society, said the cave
was classified as "super
severe". The journey to the
bottom of the system was one
of the most strenuous in Britain.

The men who were trapped
are: Mr Richard Elwood, Mr
David Elwood, Mr Vernon
Huntsworth, Mr Howard Roth-
well and Mr John Bagshaw. The
two who escaped are Mr John
Cunway and Mr John Wilkinson.
All are aged between 17 and 23.

Mr Rothwell, a student
teacher from Chorley, Lancashire,
was 23 on Saturday. It
was the fourth time he had
spent a birthday underground.

Anti-freeze warning

Anti-freeze may well become
scarce and dearer, the RAC said
yesterday. Mr Leslie Webb, the
RAC's chief engineer, said that
ethylene glycol, the basis of
anti-freeze, was being diverted
to the plastics and man-made
fibre industries.



Ralph Reader rehearsing at Baden-Powell House, London, yesterday with some of the dancers in the
farewell Gang Show, the last to be produced by him after 42 years. It opens on October 21 at the
Gaumont State Theatre, Kilburn.

Cash crisis for crime victims aid scheme

A new scheme to help the
victims of crime is being
threatened by a shortage of
money. Unless £5,000 can be
found it will close at the end
of this month.

The project is run by the
South-west and South Wales
region of the National Association
for the Care and Resettle-
ment of Offenders (Nacro). It
started on January 1 as a six-
month experiment. "After a
couple of months we knew it
was an absolute winner", Mr
Nigel Whiskin, regional organ-
izer, said yesterday. "We de-
cided to put it on a permanent
basis and cover the whole of
Bristol as opposed to just the
south of the city."

To obtain more money, he
said, the organization had tried
statutory sources and voluntary
sources.

Mr Whiskin said that during
the first six months of the year
there had been a crime wave
in south Bristol. "It was quite
extraordinary; we helped
nearly a thousand people."

The scheme is operated by 20
trained volunteers. Every morn-
ing police provide the organiza-
tion with the names and
addresses of people who have
become victims of crime during
the previous 24 hours.

Volunteers help with compen-
sation claims for criminal
injuries and supplementary
benefit matters; and provide
practical help and sympathy.

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Political Staff
warning that a Conser-
vative government would hold
back spending and give
consumption first

Mr Armstrong, Under-
secretary at the Department of
Education and Science, said in
a Saturday that "if we
give a semblance of
opportunity to millions of
our children we have
absolute priority to
spending in education,
and the social ser-

primary education, he
thousands of children
condemned to over-
schools and classes
that were too small. To
our parents like John Stevans, the
Conser-
pokesman on education,
hypocritical nonsense".

ment of unsatisfactory
schools must have
over tax concessions
better off and higher
consumption.

ing in Staffordshire,
John Stevans said that
education must con-
cern the schools and
must have the oppor-
tunity of prying together.
tives supported the
tem of education and
that religious volun-
tions made a notable
to the moral well-
nation.

education was a wider
than religious educa-
new initiative was
in moral education,
conference of all inter-
est.

offrey Rippon, shadow
on foreign and
affairs, said in
that "it is not wealth
that is the enemy,
only way to abolish
s to increase the total
the community".

Government has
give priority to end-
tion.

recording

ing gypsy children a taste for learning

Liberals plan to link rents and living cost

By Our Political Staff
The Liberals are preparing
economic proposals which will
include the indexing of rents
in both the public and private
sectors. One of them would rise
along with the cost of living.

Details of how their anti-infla-
tion tax would actually work
will also be set out by Mr John
Pardoe, the party's spokesman
on the economy, in a pamphlet
early next month. The propos-
als would then have to be
approved by the parliamentary
party before being included in
the election manifesto.

The Liberals believe that in
the present inflationary climate
there will have to be indexing
across the board. The case for
linking savings to the cost of
living was propounded by Mr
Pardoe at Chipping Barnet last
Wednesday, and it was reported in
The Times last Thursday that the
Liberal manifesto will propose
a scheme for index-linked
mortgages.

But the Liberals intend to go
a good deal further than that to
link payments of various kinds
increases in the cost of
living. The principle would be
applied to public and private
rents, to public service prices
and to the payment of tax
arrears.

It is relevant, the Liberals
believe, to wages as well. Therefore
they approve of threshold
agreements and they might
favour an indexed wage-freeze
whereby everyone was com-
pensated for rises in the cost of
living but was allowed no in-
crease beyond that. Such a com-
prehensive system of indexing
would to Liberal eyes be
means of calming the fears of
inflation that generate further
inflation as more and more
people try to protect themselves
against the price increases to
arrears.

Obviously a good deal will be
heard during the election cam-
paign of how the different par-
ties would temper the effects of
inflation as well as how they
would check it.

But the main anti-inflation
device of the Liberals would
be their tax on excess price and
pay increases. A good deal has
been heard of this in general
terms, and Mr Pardoe repeated

Dividends provide the Lib-
erals with a difficult decision.
Their preference on economic
and social grounds would be to
allow them to rise with the cost
of living. Pension funds and
many individual pensioners
after all depend on them.

It is acknowledged, however,
that some concessions might
have to be made for the sake of
trade union agreement, or at
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Their preference on economic
and social grounds

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Italian Socialist leader calls for review of the country's position in Western alliance

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Aug 18

A review of the Italian position within the Western alliance was urged here today. The Greek withdrawal is felt to impose Italy to much greater risks as the prime target in what remains of Nato in the Mediterranean.

These views are expressed by Signor Paolo Vittorelli, a Socialist deputy and member of the executive of his party. The Socialist Party is a partner in the centre-left coalition government.

One of the Socialist's leading experts on foreign affairs, Signor Vittorelli put two questions to the Italian Government.

First, he asks: "With only Italian territory placed like an isolated Nato aircraft carrier in the middle of the Mediterranean, is it worthwhile keeping a permanent Atlantic military organization going in the area?"

He also asks whether Italy could "continue to be an isolated Atlantic base in the middle of the Mediterranean without different and more effective guarantees than it had in the past."

By coincidence, there has been much discussion in Italy this weekend of future relationships between the governing Christian Democrats and the Communist opposition. Medi-

terranean events are seen once again to be of direct significance.

The Rome newspaper *Messaggero* raises the point of whether limits could be imposed on democratic development within allied countries. In the 1940s, it pointed out, President Truman offered American help to peoples struggling against the oppression of armed minorities or against external pressures.

The picture had now changed, but the question was raised of whether that doctrine could be exhausted and applied if the Communists came to power through free elections, in Greece, Italy or Portugal.

"Our peninsula is in a particularly difficult position. We need substantial international aid. We must establish if we can, or must defend democracy without a large popular participation."

Certainly events this summer in the Mediterranean, and inside Italy, have overturned some of Italy's basic aspirations and strengthened some more inviolate prejudices.

Italians since the days of De Gasperi (the twentieth anniversary of the death of Italy's greatest postwar Prime Minister was celebrated this weekend) have been told that progress and the future must be sought in Western Europe, not the Mediterranean. Scaling the Alps

Such a development would clash with Italy's role as Nato's isolated Mediterranean aircraft carrier, unless, so the Socialists are arguing, the Italians immediately exploit the still greater strategic importance they have enjoyed since Greece's falling out with Nato.

Nearly half the Greek population of Cyprus are refugees

From Paul Martin
Nicosia, Aug 18

The repercussions of the Turkish occupation of Greek Cypriot territory are only beginning to be felt. The refugee problem is enormous. Between a third and a half of the island's Greek Cypriot majority have been uprooted from their homes in the path of the occupiers and put to flight.

In the British base area of Dhekelia alone there are 60,000 refugees from Famagusta and towns around Larnaca. By their thousands they are camped along the main road through the base and in the Athas forest. Food is desperately short. There is no sanitation and no medical facilities.

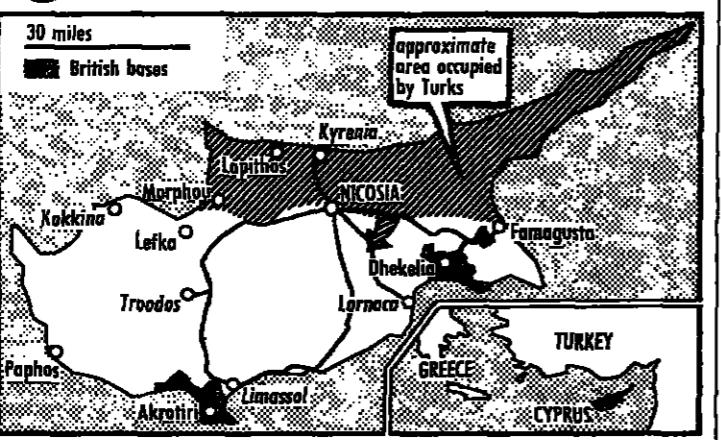
They have left behind all their belongings. They fled with a few bare essentials. Only the lucky few were able to bring mattresses and bedding strapped to the roofs of their cars.

Most of the 24,000 Greek Cypriot inhabitants of Famagusta poured out of the port town when the Turkish jets struck in the heart of the city. Cars, sometimes packed with two families, poured out of the city for the Dhekelia base. Fruit lorries carried women and children in their dozens, bewildered and pathetic looking.

The southern towns of Limassol and Larnaca were already full of refugees from the first Turkish assault, more than 40,000 from the Kyrenia range and surrounding areas. Others headed for the mountains to the safety of Troodos and Platres. Now the latest Turkish push bringing the tanks to the Nicosia-Larnaca road has caused a new exodus from Nicosia and Larnaca.

Already there are the warning signs of a serious food problem throughout the country. With as many as 60,000 Greek Cypriot men called to arms, bartling along the receding defence lines, farms have been left unattended, meat and vegetable markets have come to a virtual standstill and distribution is in chaos. If the Turks close the ring of armour around Nicosia, the city will be starved into submission.

No attempt has been made to



count the dead and wounded. But every Greek Cypriot one talks to has lost a father, brother, son or some relation in the month of war. The list of missing is in the thousands.

On the Turkish side of the island partition is now being openly discussed. The Turks in Ankara and their clients in Nicosia appear to be merely paying lip service to the idea of a federated independent state. Turkish Cypriot leaders make it clear that the area taken by force of arms by the Turkish Army will remain in their hands.

That is the human side of the Greek tragedy. The economic one is less black. The invasion has left them in economic ruin. The creation of the Attila Line has robbed the Greek Cypriots of most of the sources of their wealth. Indeed, it has been estimated that the Turks have grabbed as much as four-fifths of the island's wealth.

Tourism, which accounted for 30 per cent of foreign exchange earnings, was snatched by the Turks when they grabbed Kyrenia and Famagusta, the two touristic jewels. They also control the biggest port, Famagusta. Likewise with the grain producing area in the Mesaoria plain and the citrus growing centre at Morphou. The copper mines in the west are also now in Turkish hands.

More than 120 Greek Cypriot villages are now at the mercy of the Turks. The areas they seized north of the Attila Line between Morphou and Famagusta were almost entirely Greek, with a sprinkling of small Turkish Cypriot villages.

The problem of resettlement

is enormous. That of creating jobs in the less privileged two-thirds of the island left in Greek hands is even greater.

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The problem of resettlement

Reuter.

New junta will take over today in Mozambique

Lourenco Marques, Aug 18.—Blacks and whites in Mozambique were today looking to their new governing junta to set about a speedy return to normality as a prelude to the territory's independence.

The new seven-man junta will be officially established tomorrow, although its head, Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, aged 41, will not arrive here for at least a week.

The territory has been plagued with social, political and economic problems since the initial enthusiasm which greeted last April's coup in Lisbon. The population now appears to be looking forward to return to the rule.

The junta is expected to decide on the composition of a new Provisional Government which will guide Mozambique to self-rule. The Provisional Government is thought almost certain to include members of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo).

Until Major Melo Antunes arrives the territory's administration will be headed by a black Mozambiquan, Dr Ferro Ribeiro, who will be sworn in as acting Governor-General tomorrow.

Lisbon.—Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister returned tonight from Dar es Salaam, after two days of secret talks with leaders of Frelimo.

Dr Soares was accompanied by Dr Antonio da Almeida Santos, the Overseas Territorial Minister, and Major Melo Antunes.

Informed sources said Dr Soares and Dr Almeida Santos tomorrow would have talks with Dr Veiga Simao, Portuguese representative at the United Nations, who is holidaying in the Algarve.—Reuter.

Mr Sadat and Col Gaddafi shelve their differences

Alexandria, Aug 18.—President Sadat of Egypt and Colonel Gaddafi of Libya have agreed to shelve their differences for the moment and continue a dialogue aimed at ending them, informed sources said here.

The agreement was reached after three hours of talks under the mediating eye of Shaikh Zaid bin Sultan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

Colonel Gaddafi left later for Tripoli. The Libyan leader came here last night for the surprise talks aimed at ending his long-standing war of words with President Sadat on Middle East policies and bilateral relations.

The meeting came less than two weeks after President Sadat called Colonel Gaddafi "a

reliable sources said Shaikh Zaid spoke at today's session of the need for Arab solidarity and the need to appear united on the eve of the Geneva peace talks with Israel.

The Shaikh, originally due to leave here today, postponed his departure until tomorrow, apparently to watch the outcome of his mediation efforts.

It was felt that the ecumenical movement, perhaps more keenly aware of the need for unity, did not face a serious threat of a split. This impression emerged not only from speeches but also from talks with committee members.

The meeting was less stormy than some had expected. The suspicion of some observers that crucial issues might be pushed under the table, were unjustified.

A longstanding worker for the ecumenical movement, the Rev. Dr Ernest A. Payne from the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, confirmed that a very frank expression of opinion and an absence of ten-

sion characterized the meeting. He also said that so far as the Orthodox and Protestant churches were concerned, there had been far more understanding than on previous occasions.

The committee decided to

call a new monthly WCC magazine, whose title is likely to be *One World*. Some other WCC publications will be consolidated. The English editions of *This Month and Justice and Service* will be discontinued.

The idea of the Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society (EDCS), the so-called Church World Bank was approved. The committee decided to become the founding members. The two main services which the EDCS will offer to underdeveloped nations will be loans, the provision of technical knowledge and the planning and carrying out of creative ventures.

It was resolved to ask the European American Banking Corporation, the Deutsche Bank and five other Western European Banks not to grant loans to the South African Government or corporations. The committee was authorized not to put money into those banks.

In a statement on Cyprus

the committee expressed strong disapproval of the intervention of foreign military forces and condemned the non-compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions on a ceasefire. It reminded the great Powers of their special responsibility to cooperate.

A letter was sent to Archibishop Makarios, in his capacity as church leader not as head of state, expressing the committee's distress over events in Cyprus.

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Mitterrand hit by stone at farmers' protest rally

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Aug 18

Paris, Aug 18.—President François Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, was stoned last night by about 200 young left-wing extremists at a rally in Larzac in the Aveyron region of southern France. He was struck on the head by a stone and was slightly injured.

Mitterrand, who is 57, is a presidential candidate in the May elections. He was attending a mass rally, protesting at plans by the Ministry of Defence to expropriate 103 small farmers and turn their land into a training ground for the armed forces.

Much of it is sheep grazing but it includes arable fields.

After the incident Mitterrand expressed his support to the farmers' leaders who apologized. The Socialist Party today issued a warning of "irresponsible acts" which, it said, threatened to alienate the farmers' cause.

Although the various extreme left-wing political groups are all likely to disclaim responsibility, the incident illustrates the underlying tension between the Socialist Party and such groups as the far-left wing extremists at a rally in Larzac in the Aveyron region of southern France. He was struck on the head by a stone and was slightly injured.

During the past two years the dispute has become the focal point for those extreme left-wing political elements, such as the Trotskyites, who seek to exploit anti-military sentiment among young French people. With national military service unpopular in France, the Government has presented the left with a propaganda opportunity not to be overlooked by proposing to turn the existing Larzac training ground into an establishment more than five times its present size.

Nine climbers killed in Alps accidents

From Our Correspondent
Paris, Aug 18

Seven French and two Japanese mountaineers were killed in accidents in the Alps at the weekend.

In a statement on Cyprus

French mystery group admits letter bombing

From Our Correspondent
Paris, Aug 18

A mysterious "Committee for the Repression of Abuses" has claimed responsibility for the four letter bombs which reached four branches of two big French commercial banks on Friday, injuring three clerks.

The self-styled committee sent

to the press this weekend what it said was a copy of a warning letter to President Giscard d'Estaing. It accused him of "annihilating" small businessmen in the Larzac region, recently

ordered credit squeeze.

Mitterrand, the Minister of the Interior, has issued instructions to bank staffs to pass any suspicious letters to the authorities.

ANC leader calls for end to violence in Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug 18

Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council (ANC), has given reasons why his organization is boycotting the proposed round table settlement conference planned by Mr Smith, the Prime Minister.

Speaking at Sinoia, a small town 80 miles from Salisbury at the weekend: "We do not want a small, backdoor, cheap, hook and crook India."

What the ANC wanted was

a properly constituted and

meaningful conference.

If such a conference were organized his group would not hesitate to become involved.

The bishop gave four examples of the type of conference sought by the ANC. "We want a conference which is

capable of discussing and pro-

ducing an honourable agreement which would discrediting the legal, social and

political aspects of the

population.

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Failure of law of sea conference reach tentative agreement may lead to two further sessions

Marcel Berlins

Aug. 18—A week ago, a week of talks by 150 countries attending the International Law of the Sea Conference have abandoned reaching even a tentative agreement on the major issues raised.

General feeling among those here is that the conference has done little more than the main areas of agreement, and has had little success in reconciling the issues.

At the talks opened in August, it was realized that they would result in drawing up a new regime and new rules for the exploitation of its resources. But it was agreed that broad principles could be established with a follow-up conference for Vienna next year.

Because of the dismally slow progress made, delegates are openly about the need for two conferences. The first may be held in Vienna next year.

Over the last six weeks of the conference, there have been devoted to discussions in three areas, dealing respectively with the setting up of an international seabed authority, the exploitation of the jurisdiction of coastal states over their waters near their and the protection of the environment.

The most crucial issues are the extent to which a coastal state should be able to control the passage through international straits which form part of its territorial sea.

Fundamental disagreement still exists between those countries.

VN attack atens etnam town

Aug. 18—Communist forces made a lightning attack on the capital, 300 miles of Saigon and fought government defenders from houses, military sources said.

Fighting at Minh Long, of 3,500 in central Ngai province, began at yesterday. One source appeared likely that the rebels would capture the which is cut off from all communications.

Government troops yesterday reached a strategic hill north of Long, it was reported, heavy casualties on both

defence of Phuoc Tuy base just inside the border 50 miles west of Saigon is the top in the entire Saigon military sources said.

Backed communist forces have cut through four barbed wire perimeters of the reinforced base

so far have held out.

King of Nepal discusses reforms

Our Correspondent
Aug. 18—A confrontation seemed likely between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the ruling military, with Emperor Haile Selassie's dwindling power at stake.

The Orthodox Patriarch

Abuna Tewoflos, this weekend strongly attacked some sections of a draft constitution supported by the military. He particularly criticized sections dealing with the separation of church and state and removal of the Emperor as Head of the Church.

Diplomats said that the Patriarch's comments might lead to his arrest. "All the Emperor now controls is the Church", one diplomat said.

"The Army has stripped him of everything else. This statement is going to be read by the Army as a challenge from the Emperor."

Since civil unrest began early this year, Army leaders

slowly have stripped away the absolute powers of the Emperor, who is 82 and has

been on the throne since November, 1930.

The latest moves came on

Friday when they eliminated

the court of justice. Yesterday they arrested Major-General Tsefta Lemma, head of the 4,000-man Imperial bodyguard.

One diplomat said the Army

had put itself in a position

where it had little choice but

to take over the running of

Ethiopia. "But it doesn't want to do just yet and for the moment wants to retain the civilian government as a front."

As a result, diplomats said,

contacts were continuing

through the weekend between

members of the military co-ordinating committee and Mr Michael Imru, the Prime Minister.

Towards this end, officers

had been trying to persuade

Mr Imru not to resign, as he

had threatened to do this

weekend over differences with the coordinating committee.

UPI

Sweden defeats Soviet in chess contest

Aug. 18—Lars-Ake Er, the unrated Swede, the thirteenth World Chess Championship to beat the favorite Kochiev of the Soviet and swept into a first tie with Tony Miles of

18-year-old Leningrad student, unbeaten today, resigned on the move of his sixth round pool match against Er when the young master was about to a pawn in a hard-fought game.

He also moved into first by defeating Peter Winch, United States junior champion, in 37 moves of a defence with Miles play-black. Agence France

French accused of Park attack

Aug. 18—A Korean

was arrested after an attempt to

President Park

He has been charged

murder and violation of anti-communist law, the

Ministry of Justice said today.

Se Kwang, aged 22, a

of Osaka, was arrested

gunman attacked Presi

During a National

ceremony here on Thurs

Park was shot dead

attack. Reuter

The general acceptance of a 12-mile territorial limit means that more than 100 straits would fall within the jurisdiction of individual countries.

Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are firm that there should be a complete right of unimpeded passage through straits for all shipping, including warships.

A number of countries, mainly from the Third World, demand that coastal states should have the right to control the passage of military shipping, insisting on prior notice of such traffic through adjacent straits and, in some circumstances, being able to refuse permission to pass through.

Although virtually all countries, including Britain, have now accepted the concept of a 200-mile economic zone within which a coastal state would have the right to exploit living and mineral resources, there are serious differences as to the jurisdiction the states should exercise. Here again the developing countries want maximum control, affecting anti-pollution measures, scientific research and navigation.

Sir Roger Jackling, the head of the British delegation, recently attacked this approach as giving the coastal states so much control as to make their jurisdiction over the 200-mile zone almost indistinguishable from that which they exercised over their territorial sea.

The committee, which has been discussing the establishment of the proposed international seabed authority to narrow further the areas of disagreement. But it is too late for any really vital breakthrough to take place.

This is the final week of committee work. The last few days of the conference are set aside for the presentation of final, summing-up reports in public session.

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Ethiopian Church heading for clash with Army

Addis Ababa, Aug. 18—A confrontation seemed likely between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the ruling military, with Emperor Haile Selassie's dwindling power at stake.

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weekend over differences with the coordinating committee.

UPI

140 nations confer on world population problem

From Dessa Trevisan

Bucharest, Aug. 18—Government representatives of some 140 countries are meeting in Bucharest tomorrow to take part in the first world population conference convened by the United Nations.

There have been a number of meetings devoted to the problem of population growth, but this is the first attempt to treat it as a global political issue and to induce governments to consider it in their development plans.

It is predicted that if the present high rate of population growth is to continue, the world population, now estimated at 3,700 million, will almost double within 26 years.

Statistics show postwar demographic trends with death rates sharply declining and birth rates remaining high, bringing the population figures from 2,500 million in 1950 to 3,700 million now.

It is estimated that by the end of the century about three quarters of the world's population will be living in the developing countries of Asia and Africa. According to experts, out of 224 babies expected to be born each minute, 202 will be in developing countries. The most urgent problem is thus to curb fertility in that area over the next 10 years.

The conference cannot impose any plan on individual countries. Many of them for national or religious reasons are set on increasing rather than diminishing their population growth.

Corruption adds to Bangladesh troubles

From Michael Hornsby

Dacca, Aug. 18

The floods in Bangladesh appear to have done their worst. Apart from one or two places the level of the water is everywhere either stabilized or slowly receding.

Heavy falls of rain in upper Assam or the Himalayas could still reverse this trend, but with luck the Government should soon be able to turn its full attention to the rehabilitation of flood victims and repair of damage.

Over the weekend, Shaikh Mujibur Rahman, the Prime Minister, called foreign journalists to his office to appeal for international help and to remind them of the unfavourable circumstances of Bangladesh's birth in 1971 and of the sequence of natural and man-made disasters that have struck this desperately poor corner of the world in recent years.

The sad truth, however, is that Bangladesh is facing a crisis of credibility of its own creation as well as a natural calamity. A mood of disillusionment and even cynicism prevails in diplomatic missions and international agencies in Dacca which has been nourished by prolonged exposure to the fatal Bengali weakness for hyperbole and by the total unreliability of all statistics. Even official estimates of the country's population admit a 10 per cent margin of error.

There is thus profound scepticism, which may not be entirely justified, about many of the Government's claims regarding flood damage and the magnitude of the relief requirement.

The corruption associated with the huge international postwar relief effort of 1972 has also made many donors of aid much more wary of committing themselves than they might otherwise have been.

Mr Toni Hagen, who directed the United Nations' relief operation in 1972 has recently alleged that only one



Monsoon aftermath: Flooded homes in Tariac, Luzon, about 70 miles north of Manila.

out of every seven tons of baby food and only one out of 13 blankets donated for relief ever reached their intended recipients, the rest being sold by corrupt officials on the black market. The Bangladesh Red Cross has earned a notorious reputation for this kind of racketeering.

What no one here now disputes is that this year's floods have been unusually extensive, the worst for at least 20 years. The Planning Commission estimates that by August 10, 20,000 square miles—out of the country's total area of 50,000 square miles—had been inundated.

Aerial inspection of the country confirms that these figures are realistic, but it must be noted that in only one year since 1955, when floods of comparable extent last occurred, has the area submerged during the monsoon season been less than 10,000 square miles. The exception was the drought year of 1972. The number of deaths caused by the floods—both by drowning and by diseases such as cholera, resulting from pol-

luted water—is put officially at somewhere over 1,500. This figure, even if it should be doubled, is still remarkably low when related to the estimated population of the flood-affected areas, which is put at nearly 40 million. The threat of disease as the floods go down, however, will be much greater.

What is happening now could be child's play compared to the situation in a few months' time," says Dr Sam Street, the genial American who heads the World Health Organization here. "I think, however, that with 13,000 medical field workers now operating in Bangladesh as part of a health and family planning programme the position is in a much better

of this kind than a year ago.

Where controversy reigns is in assessments of the material costs of the floods. The latest of many conflicting estimates put out by the Ministry for Relief and Rehabilitation is that Bangladesh will need the equivalent of about \$470m (£199m) relief aid, of which some \$317m will be required

Emergency declared in Philippine floods

Manila, Aug. 18—President Marcos today declared a state of national emergency as flood waters were reported still rising in provinces north and south of here. At least 10 people have died in the floods, which inundated Manila and the surrounding provinces yesterday, sweeping away houses and bridges.

The waters receded in the city today, but the situation in central Luzon just north of the capital and in the southern districts of Rizal and Cavite remains critical.

The weather bureau said more monsoon rains were expected in the flood-stricken provinces. More than 100,000 families have already been evacuated from the flooded areas.

President Marcos said it would take months for farmers and other workers to recover from the effects of the floods.

Damage to property and crops was reported to be heavy in central Luzon, one of the country's biggest rice-growing areas. Reuter

Delhi, Aug. 18—Floods in north-eastern India have destroyed at least 650,000 acres of crops and are threatening major epidemics, the United News of India reported today.

Quoting official sources, the agency said the northern part of Bihar was the worst hit. The Times of India said that four million people were on the brink of starvation despite relief efforts.

The Bihar floods have only added to the misery caused by a smallpox epidemic raging uncontrollably through the state and which has so far claimed about 25,000 lives.

In Assam, in the extreme north-east, where floodwaters from the Brahmaputra have caused widespread havoc and loss of life, the town of Tengri has been declared cholera-infected. Observers said it was probably only a matter of time before similar action was taken in Bihar and the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh.

ICI: action against hunger

Research in action

Without ICI research, there

Richard Burton: The intensely private life of a super-famous person

Richard Burton had arrived in England to film opposite Sophia Loren in Noel Coward's film classic *Brief Encounter*. How does Richard Burton, on location in Winchester, feel about this reshoot about re-making a film classic?

"Reshoot might be the right word. But I think it will be interesting to see how the audience react to what one might call nowadays old fashioned, how they react to a relatively middle-aged couple falling in love."

His film commitments are heavy. After *Brief Encounter* he immediately starts his part as Winston Churchill, from the age of 62 until the age of 67, that is from 1935 to his first speech as Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Does he identify himself with the person he is playing?

"Well, I think it is a sort of compromise between my own personality and Winston Churchill's because you can't do an impersonation of a man so very famous and known to everybody. But our voices are not too dissimilar. I have done his voice so often on television as a background when he was still alive."

"Yes, I shall be bald and what little hair he had, my hair will be dyed the same colour. I shall put rubber in my cheeks to make my face round. And I will have to do something about my lines, because he had no lines at all in his face, unfortunately. I insist when I do Churchill that I rehearse for perhaps two weeks wearing his clothes, wearing the sort of clothes he wore and smoking a cigar. Because I am a much bigger man than he was. He was quite small, you know, about 5ft 6in and I am 5ft 11in. I don't think anyone thinks of him as a small man."

"I've read, I suppose, virtually every book written in English by him and about him. There is a whole new set, which has just come out which I have finished. That was before I knew I was going to play him. I just read Churchill because he is a fascinating man, indeed I read about Hitler, I read about Mussolini and I read about Stalin. I have just gone through a Russian period where I read everything about Russia."

After Churchill comes a film with Sylvana Mangano and immediately afterwards he will play an ageing acrobat. "So I have to keep fit for that."

He is serious about keeping fit. During his Winchester location work he cycled a few miles in the early mornings before breakfast. After these three films he has a lecturing stint at Oxford. "Probably four to six weeks. I am a Fellow of St Peter's College, so I shall stay there. I will possibly give two lectures a week and tutorials and so on."

Would he not prefer to devote his life entirely to a university career?

"Well, I don't know. You see, I have been an actor for 25 years and even though I wasn't a gipsy before, I have become one now. I have discovered that after six months in any one place, however much I love it, for instance I love my home in Switzerland, I love my home in Mexico, I love New York, I love Los Angeles, I love London—but after three or four months I become restless. Now after Oxford, I am doing a play on stage, either on Broadway or in London, then I am doing the film of the play and then his interests stretch over a wide sphere. Well, ideally what I would like to do is just one film a year, one play every two



years, because plays demand more concentration."

Is there a connection between Richard Burton's success, his fame, and the intensely private life?

"Oh yes, there is no doubt, as Lord Acton said 100 years ago 'power tends to corrupt, absolute power corrupts absolutely'. The generalization is too vast but there is no question about it that you get accustomed to a certain standard of living, a difference for instance when you are flying in an aeroplane—you get the best seat. You are going to a restaurant, you are getting the best table, you are getting accustomed to that. Actually, I remember being delighted when I went to a film in South West Africa where they were still seeing films that were made before the Second World War, that nobody knew who I was. I was absolutely delighted, nobody knew who I was. I felt a normal human being."

Burton denies that his fame troubles him. Even though he belongs, as he himself says, to the "super famous".

"Well, it doesn't bother me. I have an intensely private, private life."

"Most of my close friends—about 20 I consider really great friends—only about four of them are actors. The rest are mostly writers. I think, of course, you know, in my business it's very rare to find an intelligent actor. Apart from anything else you can't have a conversation with an actor, with most actors it is a series of theatrical stories. All of which are, of course, terribly entertaining. Actors are the best raconteurs in the world. They ought to be, it is their craft. But as for conversation in the classical sense, it practically ceases to exist among actors. But it exists among writers. The only trouble with them, they don't want to talk because they want to observe and milk your brains. They try to make the actor talk. Then the actor refuses to talk because he wants to watch the writer and see how he behaves."

"Despite the fact that I have been an actor for so many years, I can't write dialogue. I write prose, with occasional bits of dialogue in it."

Burton's articles were published in magazines. They are on all kinds of subjects, mostly on writers, occasionally on actors. His interests stretch over a wide sphere.

"I suppose it is a combinatory thing, a kind of renaissance thing. I like to know a

little about everything. I am fascinated by languages, for instance. Philology, semantics are of particular interest to me. You see, I am an absolutely one-track minded artist, if you can call me an artist. I have no appreciation of paintings. I am virtually colourblind, to start with.

"I would find it extremely difficult to tell the difference between a Van Gogh and a Rembrandt, I am, of course, exaggerating. But they mean nothing to me. The only thing that really excites me—if I come across it, and it is very rarely—is a new poem that I have never read before, which is really exciting and brilliant and perfect in all its parts. Then I become as excited as if I am seeing a fantastically beautiful woman for the first time. And actually in fact become amorous as a result of it. But, as I say, not many poems of that stature come your way. All the great ones have been written."

Talking about love and women, who is his favourite actress?

"Oh, I would say Elizabeth. Well, there is a toss up between three I worked with. One is called Edith Evans, she was on the stage. She is probably the greatest of all that I worked with. On the screen Elizabeth has an extraordinary internal power, magnetism. And Sophia is tremendous. She has a quiet but enormous strength. You rise to them, you know. It's a little minor beauty."

Burton are you going to be together again with Elizabeth?

"I expect so. We are flesh of one flesh, bone of one bone! It is a temporary aberration. At the moment I can't talk to Elizabeth because she is on the yacht and you can't get through to the yacht. And the yacht can't get through to me. You know, I don't know why we got divorced, because it's going on exactly the same as before. We are all going to spend Christmas at St Petersburg, I mean Leningrad, as Elizabeth is going to make a film there and I am arranging my film commitments so that I can go to St Petersburg. We will spend Christmas and New Year together."

Burton, a very personal question—are you still drinking?

"No, but I could drink them all under the table. But I was getting surly in the mornings. And I am not a surly man. And then I got flossiness. I stopped exercising, I started to disenjoy my work and then I got so bored, I started to drink when I was working, not very much, of course. But your memory goes. I am one of those all or nothing men. For instance, Elizabeth is a civilized drinker. Sophia is a civilized drinker. I just poured it down, because I am a Celt. Now I am the soberest man you have ever seen. I don't touch a drop."

Had this change anything to do with Elizabeth?

"I stopped before we parted."

Is he going to write an autobiography like David Niven and the other actors?

"If I do, it won't be a theatrical biography."

But you have to bring it in, it is part of your life.

"It will be very much on the side, it is only part of my life, it is only one tenth, it is like an iceberg, that is the only bit that shows."

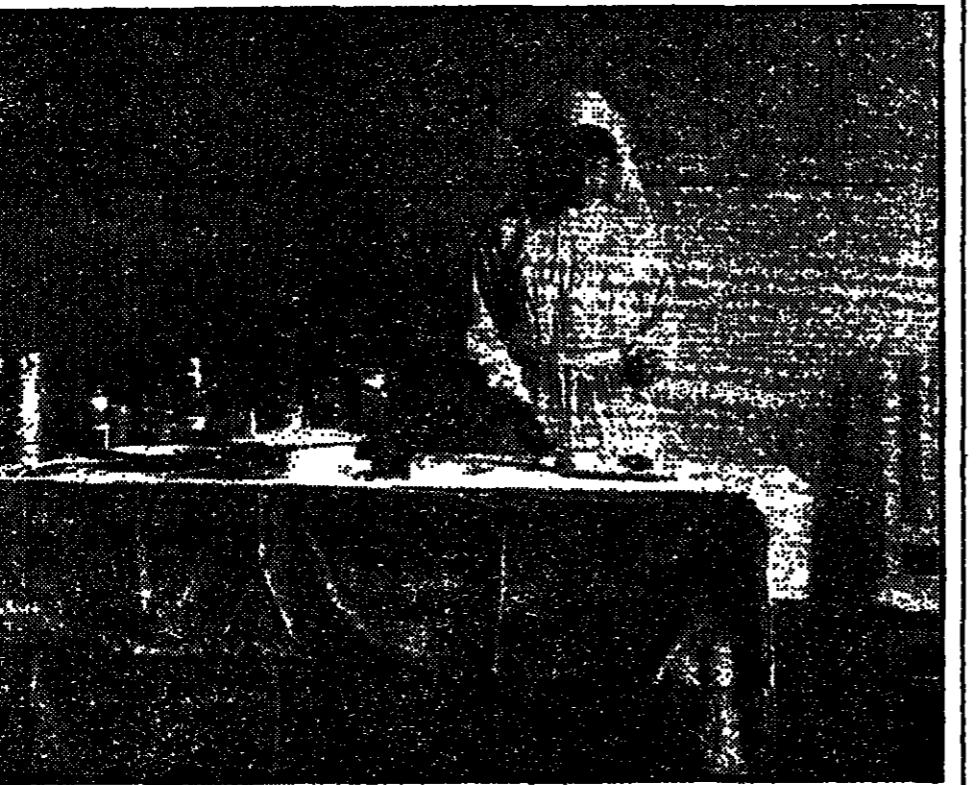
What is the other, the nine-tenths of your life?

"You will have to wait until the book is written. It is hidden under water."

Elizabeth Snowden-Palmer

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974

Florence Farmborough: Diary of a woman at war



Florence Farmborough in a makeshift dispensary on the Russian front.

The Times of September 11, 1918, ran an article headlined *Three weeks in a coal siding in Vladivostok*. Its author was Florence Farmborough, a young English woman who had just arrived home after serving as a Red Cross nurse on the Russian front.

Throughout her service with the 10th Field Surgical Officer in the Zemstvo of all the Russias, she kept a diary. Whenever possible she took photographs, developing the plates in makeshift darkrooms and sending the pictures to friends in Moscow for safe keeping.

This astonishing record survived through the advances and retreats of trench warfare, through the Bolshevik rampages, a journey across Siberia and her eventual escape from Russia through Vladivostok. The diary and 48 of her photographs are to be published next week.

Florence Farmborough is now 87. Her memory is remarkable and her vitality stimulating. She never married and lives in a retirement home, close to friends and family whom she visits frequently. She is as quick and agile as a woman half her age and thoroughly enjoys talking to newspaper and television journalists about her book and her long and exciting life.

"People of my own age do not seem to be so interested", she says regretfully. Why has she decided to publish her diaries now? "I had a little exhibition of Russian souvenirs and photographs. Constable, my publishers, asked if they might send someone from London to take down my memoirs on tape. They didn't know about diaries. I said I would like to write the book myself, and I did. It took me thirteen months working everyday from morning till night. I wrote over 400,000 words. That was much too much of course, so they have had to cut almost half of it."

The original diaries are lined notebooks with shiny black covers and scraps of paper. As the journal proceeds, Miss Farmborough's near handwriting becomes

smaller and the lines more cramped. Paper became scarce, and on some pages, written when conditions were especially miserable, many of the words are in Russian.

Florence Farmborough was teaching English to the daughters of a Moscow heart specialist when war broke out. She volunteered for Red Cross work. "I wanted to serve. I would never have been allowed to work in the British Red Cross, but in Russia I was sent to the front with only six months training. I am still grateful for being allowed to take part. Life has many facets but each one teaches a tremendous truth. I thought it would hurt and it did. You never heal completely."

"When I was writing the book I suffered tremendously, more than when I was living through the events I was writing about. When one is old the memories go more deeply into one. They wound more acutely."

The endless stream of sick and wounded, many of whom the Red Cross were powerless to do more than comfort, the constant movement, day or night, exhausted people and exhausted horses, pain, suffering, poor food, hair raising bombardments, retreats and privations, contradictory orders, panic and rumour are all recorded. Yet the story is not depressing. Florence Farmborough's spirit, the ideal of this courageous band of women to relieve suffering, is a picture of a vanished world.

Only when Bolshevism spread to the lines, and well disciplined men turned almost overnight into a deserting, unpredictable rabble, did she know terror. "It was an inexplicable transformation. We were prepared for any hardship and danger at the front. But when our own men wanted to kill us because we were educated or religious it was much more frightening."

Miss Farmborough's unit was disbanded in the autumn of 1917 in the upheaval of civil war. Back in England she wrote several articles for The Times. But she

had to cut almost half of it."

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Shona Crawford Poole

Nurse at the Russian Front will be published by Constable on August 26, price £3.50.

Appointments Vacant also on page 21

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TOM" (Junior) Holling Suite, Later
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SPORT

Cricket

Willis's extra pace may be useful to England

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

It looks as though Bob Willis, who left us last year because Surrey felt unable to guarantee him a first team place, will return there to play for England in the last Test match of the summer, against Pakistan on Thursday. He is named among the following 12 players from whom England will choose their side:

M. H. Denness (Kent, captain)
D. L. Amiss (Warwickshire)
D. Lloyd (Lancashire)
J. H. Edrich (Surrey)
K. W. R. Fletcher (Essex)
A. W. Greig (Sussex)
A. P. E. Knott (Surrey)
C. M. Old (Yorkshire)
G. G. Arnold (Surrey)
D. L. Underwood (Somerset)
M. H. Hendon (Derbyshire)
R. G. D. Willis (Warwickshire)

Unless conditions are particularly expected to suit him, Hendrick will be left out. He has had a fair run for England this season and done well, but on a typical Oval wicket Willis's extra pace might be useful. Nothing else could have got Willis in; he was all over the place in the first Test match against India at Old Trafford, after which he was dropped, and his bowling in the two Tests matches against West Indies last winter (five wickets at 51 apiece) was disappointing. He remains high on the selectors' list really because of what he did in Australia last time (12 Test wickets, average 27) which encourages them to think that he can do well again.

At the moment there is a certain amount of psychological skirmishing going on between this end of the world and the other. Ian Chappell, when they have been to watch

the selection of a party, has been unlucky. Either he has not bowled well or Lancashire have been hitting. He is not to be discounted, though, as a starter for Australia. Ward, because of his fitness problems, probably is, and Snow because of his temperament. However well Willis bowls at the Oval, assuming he plays there, will he be thought to say that Snow would be more useful? That is something which cricketers have to put up with.

Boyton's supporters—and I am one of them—will have it that he has been ridiculously unlucky not to have played in all the Test matches this season. He would have done as well as David Lloyd, and he deserves a try at agreeing to stand down for a while after the first Test match against India at Old Trafford in June, in which he and Bedser would make a knowledgeable pair.

How much he would have received for playing five more Tests. This may not be very much to the Seads of this world, but it is to a cricketer.

Whoever plays on Thursday, England will still have called on only 13 players this summer, for this afternoon to finish here his attention to a plane to India. In his Brabham-Ford BT 44 over the Texaco-Marlboro McLaren of a New Zealander, Denis Hulme. But despite the comfortable margin of fifth place in the world championship table, Reutemann had been overtaken by the Hexagon Brabham had he not had to make a pit stop on lap 15 with a puncture. But on lap 42, as the two works Brabham were beginning to break away, Pace suddenly slowed and abandoned his car with a break in the fuel feed system.

A few seconds earlier, Depailler and Ickx had collided, the Tyrrell being abandoned on the spot while Ickx limped back to retire his John Player Lotus 76 at the pits to leave Hulme out of fourth in his fourth place. Petersen had his own pit stop on lap 44.

Managing to outpace Niki Lauda's Ferrari away from the front row of the grid, Reutemann found himself in the lead after only four laps of eight cars, including the Ferraris of Lauda and Regazzoni, the Brabham of his team partner Carlos Pace, Scheckter's Tyrrell, Hunt's Hesketh, Fittipaldi's McLaren and Petersen's John Player Lotus 72.

But the group had been reduced to only five cars by lap 17. Scheckter had dropped out on the 10th lap, Regazzoni on the 11th to move into second place, only to abandon on the next lap with a broken drive shaft. On lap 44, Regazzoni called at his pit for new rear tyres, dropping to seventh place after a disorganized pit stop during which a mechanism was hit.

So suddenly Hulme was up to second place and, with so many retirements among the front runners, Hunt and Watson were in with a chance despite their pit stops. With 15 laps to go, Hunt had improved from eighteenth place to fifth, having just overtaken Brabham's steadily driven March, and Watson, who had dropped to fourteenth, was back up to seventh position. Both gained a place when Regazzoni

Kent's hopes eroded by the rain

By Peter Marson

DOVER: Kent (2 pts) drew with Gloucester

A real of thunder half an hour after the start of Gloucestershire's innings signalled the approach of some unfriendly weather, and soon irreparably damaged the pitch and the Crabble ground. Gloucestershire's batsmen made a second inspection of the pitch, the worst fears of another large following, for in abandoning the match Kent's diminishing hopes of retaining the title that has been beaten but washed away.

To keep their small hope buoyant, Kent will have to win their last three matches against Northamptonshire at Canterbury, Lancashire at Old Trafford, and Worcestershire at Worcester, this last match on the day after the Gloucestershire Cup final at Lord's on September 10. Also, Gloucestershire, the leaders in the John Player League and Somerset, who are in second place, will have had to have fallen at their last two hurdles. So, Kent, will be a lingering hope.

Gloucestershire had won the toss and chosen to bat. Shepherd, moving quickly to the wicket, was the first to bring him five boundaries in the region of cover point in two overs. Elms was promptly removed from the firing line and Underwood, replacing him, came to bowl the sixth over. Shepherd then had made 20 from 31 runs, and putting Underwood's first ball into the deep at square leg, he was there taken well by Woolmer. Stowold at the other end had been little more than an admiring spectator but his turn came now, and taking a leaf from Shepherd's book, he pulled Graham to the reftersentum tent at midwicket for six.

He was accompanied. Kent's second bowler, change when Gloucestershire were 48 for 4, and for one with Stovold 18, and for one, and Shepherd had time to send down two balls in the eleventh over before the players and spectators joined in a scramble for cover.

A. W. Stovold, not out, 18
R. Underwood, not out, 27
Extras, 31. Total, 45.

Total 1 wkt, 102 overs, 48.

M. J. Proctor, A. J. M. Gifford, J. C. Graveney, J. B. G. Morton, D. J. Bransford, J. D. Davy did not bat.

BOWLING: Graham, 5-0-17-0.

The handsomest strokes, as usual, came from Richards; but the best man of all was the young Jim Wiltshire, who, to call him young, Jim, to distinguish him from old Jim Parks, but now he has become

an oldish Jim himself. He still hits the ball through the covers from that square stance with an unexpected power and ease. When he came in, Somerset were 99 for three in the twenty-fourth over, and he had been awkward for it might just have been awkward for him.

Boyton was the most successful bowler, driving into the four-wicket stakes: a more deserved reward than many of these fortuitous fees are, because he checked the Somerset opening impetus, and also took a wicket at the end. Afield also bowled well. Sixteen runs from his last over married his figures.

Essex started more slowly than Somerset, and lost Turner, caught at the wicket with the total 14 in the fifth over, one of the best efforts of that interesting but bowler, bowler Jones. Fletcher soon began to catch up. At one point he hit three balls to the boundary in three received. After 16 overs Clapp came on. This young schoolmaster, mostly a one-day player, needed only three wickets to break his record in the John Player League. He labours to the wicket as if he had learnt his trade on the sands of his native Weston-Super-Mare, and for that matter he frequently looks as if he had rolled in them, but he is a useful medium pacer. He is inclined to give away width to the left side, but he is well balanced as well as persistent, and in the nineteenth over he took the important wicket of Fletcher, leg before.

Halfway through the innings, Essex was 61 for two by Burgess. He was caught and bowled by Burgess in the twenty-fourth over, the score 82. Clapp, who had been 10 overs from his record, then took his first wicket, and then it was all cheers

for a while with a mixture of bravery and luck, keeping the cause of Essex alive. At this point Close dropped a庵 at the wicket, not only a very difficult one, but one which might just have been awkward for him.

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a Special Report

Protecting your property

Security comes first – then insurance

by John Gaselee

The protection of property against theft or fire is sometimes all-important. This can be so in the case of state secrets, and also the secrets of commercial companies, in view of the amount of industrial espionage. It is clearly of the utmost importance also to prevent highly secret or dangerous goods from being stolen.

Where security has such importance, special equipment and methods will be used, almost irrespective of the cost. That is understandable.

With the main bulk of industrial and commercial business, however, and with private houses, there has to be a compromise. It would not be economic for security to be of such a high order. There is usually some risk of loss by theft or fire, but this is a calculated risk, and it is taken in the light of the costs involved.

The reason for this is simply that the expenses of losses, or the costs of losses arising from its absence or inadequacy, should not be a large part of a company's expenditure. Security and losses are "overheads", but, generally, the overall cost must be kept as low as possible.

This means that the cost of the security must be considered in relation to other expenses. For a commercial company, these include the cost of "running" the risk, that is, meeting all losses from its own resources, without any insurance, or the cost of buying insurance. This may be arranged either through the commercial insurance market, or, with large companies, through their own "capita-

Assessing these different aspects is a far from easy exercise. This is because one has to take into account not only the physical loss of property which could occur, but also the consequential losses.

While consequential loss insurance may be arranged to maintain a company in much the same financial position during the period of rebuilding and reequipping after a serious fire, there is always the risk that the prolonged absence of a product from the market might result in the permanent closure of a company.

One point which needs to

be remembered in making such assessments is that the picture is constantly changing. Thieves, for instance, are becoming much more expert. There have been important technological advances in the equipment which they use, and expert thieves are not only much better equipped than in the past, but also stand to gain much more.

Extensive thefts can be made through the use of a company's computer. For instance, arrangements can be made for a computer to pay substantial amounts each month to those who have no entitlements on the money.

There have been cases in which such deception has continued for a long time, and there is no means of telling how much large companies may be paying out in this way.

Fire wastage figures have increased dramatically.

Partly this has been due to inflation and the greater values at risk. New processes and larger units have also contributed to the higher cost. It seems likely that there has been a deterioration in general "housekeeping" standards throughout industry and commerce. It is this aspect which is taking on increasing importance in fire risk.

As a result of these changes security which was faulty. Experience has shown that sprinklers can be all-important in the fight against fire, and insurers are now no longer likely to insist that a sprinkler is the only device which automatically, will start to extinguish a fire. It is often the first few minutes which are important.

More or the same thinking must be found in connection with protection against theft. Here, where possible, insurers prefer to have first-class physical protection in security.

At one time insurers tended to rely on charging a higher rate of premium where they considered security to be of a low order. Now, however, there is an increasing tendency on the part of insurers to complement security arrangements often there will be no need for insurance to provide insurance unless where a company can afford those requirements are met.

Where security is better is pointless to be involved than the minimum required, with the administrative this is likely to be reflected work connected with insurance in a lower rate of premium.

Nevertheless, there losses can be met as part of plenty of occasions when in the normal running costs. Insurers are criticized for not allowing discounts off premium rates for greater security precautions. Often, for instance, insurers are asked by management when payments have to be made which otherwise, would have been



Someone to watch over you: night guard in a factory. Right: Securicor men collect cash takings from a garage.



An industry now worth £90m a year

by Alan Hamilton

Because the most rapidly growing kinds of crime are security companies are well aware of such dangers. They in these areas that the point out that their security industry is now finding the greatest potential for expansion. Since the recent bomb blast at the airline, and the retired Tower of London, Securicor senior police officers who guards have been employed there to examine visitors' belongings. And at Heathrow airport, some 500 of the same company's uniformed staff are employed in checking passengers' luggage and watching parked aircraft, as well as the more traditional work of preventing theft in baggage and car parks.

Most controversial of all, the major security companies, which account for about one-third of the 100,000-strong private army of law guardians, have expanded their activities heavily on insurance. In particular when the human element is taken into account, insurance can act as an important last line of defence.

In this event, its cost is likely to depend on what is being insured, that is, its attractiveness to thieves or its fire potential, and the estimated effectiveness of the earlier lines of defence. Selecting the right balance is not always easy, and this is where independent consultants may be able to give useful advice.

In the words of a director of one of the best-known companies in the field: "The police can only give a general protection to the guard may easily be mistaken by the innocent as an official agent of authority, where he has in fact no more powers than an ordinary citizen.

At a later stage the consultant can advise on the radio for lorry drivers, establishment of anti-collision procedures to make it more difficult for staff to gain access to a secure area, thus guarding against a possible "inside job". Such measures are particularly relevant in the case of computers, where valuable commercial data could be retrieved or a machine programmed not to register withdrawals from a bank account. Consultants will advise on how to make the writing of a computer programme proof against tampering.

The methodology approach

covers everything, from ensuring that a new building designed to incorporate a synagogue does not also include that gift to bombers, an underground car park, to advising a firm on how to deal with incoming mail.

But the biggest losses in business and industry do not arise from theft or bombing. They come from fire. The security consultant is now equally concerned with protection from fire as from felony, and he claims to be able to offer more detailed advice than the general recommendations of the local fire prevention officer.

For all the new artwork for advertising, the tradition of providing watchmen for factory premises is still at the general the guard's 12-hour delivery in the country.

But the biggest losses in business and industry do not arise from theft or bombing. They come from fire. The security consultant is now equally concerned with protection from fire as from felony, and he claims to be able to offer more detailed advice than the general recommendations of the local fire prevention officer.

Guarding buildings is one thing; guarding people is another. If you walk in fear of kidnap or attack, security firms will provide you with a bodyguard. If you are throwing a party for several millionaires and the crowned heads of Europe, they will keep an eye on that too, both to check the invitations and patrol the jewellry.

Reputable security firms have a major asset in their uniformed staff, all of whom are screened with the greatest care. One major firm has taken advantage of this to offer a security cleaning service, providing hand-picked charwomen who can be admitted to clean the most closely-guarded areas with confidence. The service has been a notable success; one of its biggest clients is Buckingham Palace.

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Reputable security firms

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Computers combat the criminals

by Michael Mortimer

Security hardware can be divided into two groups, area or perimeter. Area protection surveys a particular region but most devices on the market today fall into the perimeter category by preventing or giving warning of an attempted unauthorized entry.

First line of defence is a lock which provides limited access to keyholders. Locks vary widely in complexity but the prime strength is the difficulty of forcing them. Most people have had to pick the simple slide lever lock of a suitcase, but tackling an armed lock with more than a hundred million combinations of positions is another matter.

The proximity lock is one at development. Authorised staff carry coded radio transmitters at each door to detect the presence of a person wanting to enter and put a signal asking for identification. The token's code is checked by the computer and if the door has clearance for that, the door will automatically open.

though expensive, the system is flexible and can be updated immediately by changing any part to a different status. Various types of access can be programmed into the computer, the managing director keeping the copy in the administration. The computer will also be a report of any unauthorized attempts to enter

protected areas.

access device using a print identification is being used in the United States. Fingerprints are used to set up infra-red barriers at distances of up to 10 miles have been claimed making them ideal for wide protection on long buildings.

As well as barriers, infra-red detectors play a major role in area protection. There are two types of intruder detector, active and passive. The active system works on the same principle as a microwave detector as a microwave detector is sent into the area and measures the amplitude returned.

degrees of security this type of system can be improved by the use of single access—the system if more than one

A passive infra-red sensor

person tries to enter—and receives a heat "picture" of the space it is guarding. Normal changes in temperature are quite slow and cause no reaction. If a change of sufficient magnitude or high rate of change takes place, such as an intruder crossing the protected zone, the detector triggers an alarm. Because the sensor operates in a passive mode it is impossible for the intruder to detect its presence before triggering an alarm. It makes this detector difficult to defeat.

Microwaves can be for either area or perimeter protection. Both systems operate in the same way except that the perimeter fence uses a narrow beam similar to a beam of light. The use of solid state technology has made this type of system much more reliable and made portable microwave fences possible.

Secure communications between the sensing element and the alarm point are essential. Simple systems cause an alarm routine should any sensor fail or the line is broken. Faults in alarm wires have always presented a problem to security companies as systems were unable to differentiate between a faulty circuit and normal operation.

Several methods are being introduced to circumvent this. The simplest answers are balanced or modulated lines, or a combination of both. A balanced line means that the control unit has been adjusted to take into account the resistance of the line and the sensor.

Any change caused by the line being cut or something added to it will cause an alarm. Modulation means that the carrier signal is known frequency which the intruder would have to know about.

A system using a mini-computer and solid state registers the size of a 1p coin at the sensing head is being tested in the United States. The computer transmits a pseudo random number to the sensor which is then modified by the register using a tailor made formula, such as doubling it, before retransmitting it to the computer.

This "handshake" function takes place several hundred times a minute making it almost impossible to tap the line without the aid of another computer.

Future development will probably see more computers used in less expensive protection systems. False alarms, the bane of both police and security companies, can be radically reduced through the computer anticipating the next alarm circuit to trigger if there really is an intruder on the premises.

This semi-intelligent system will do a great deal to increase the chances of catching thieves and reducing the workload of law enforcement agencies.



Large companies have abandoned the use of free-roaming guard dogs and now keep their animals on a leash.

Everything is vulnerable to the opportunist thief

by Alan Bailey

The estimated value of cash and property known to have been stolen last year in the Metropolitan Police district was nearly £36m. All but £5m resulted from burglary, either forcible entry or walk-in robbery and assault with intent to rob, and theft from the person and/or from motor vehicles.

These estimated values relate to cash and property known to have been stolen. Although large enough, they still represent only a proportion; there are goods and money stolen but not missed and stolen where the police are not informed—often for understandable reasons. Multiply all this for the national figures and the people of this country are probably relieved of £1m a day by thieves of one kind or another. Only 12 per cent is recovered.

Everything and everyone is vulnerable. The old woman who keeps her rent money in a jamjar in the kitchen, the rent man who collects it and the rent office where it is counted in the divisions responsible for educating the public, is all vulnerable. The office left unattended, the back door left open, the cash register left open while the housewife works upstairs, the open window in one room while the family watches television in another are all invitations to theft.

The business house that still sends one wages clerk to the bank at the same time every Thursday to cash a cheque for the week's wages, the family that forgets to cancel the milk and the newspapers for the period of a holiday, the man who boasts to strangers about his collection of valuable coins—each is folly on a large scale.

For the truth of the matter is that we are all too trusting. Few of us believe it could happen to us until it does, and we are difficult people to convince. Inspector John Casey and Inspector Bernard Major of the London Crime Prevention Department have together 45 years of experience in the crime war and are engaged full-time on advisory services to business and the general public to prevent crime. They are two men walking into an office representing themselves as agents for a cleaning contractor and then making off with personal valuables, typewriters, calculators, money and any other attractive goods lying about. This kind of thing has become all too common.

People, Inspector Casey says, must be prepared to challenge. The police inquiry about a caller's business is often enough to send the villain hurrying from the premises. Office workers must put valuables in drawers; even an unlocked drawer is a deterrent. And office equipment—in these days electric typewriters, calculators and similar tools can be secured by a chain to a desk. It should always

be someone's responsibility now to ensure that all windows and doors are secured at night.

Cash and other valuables in transit present a particular problem, especially if the business house commits the sin of maintaining a regular timetable. Like the police themselves, thieves rely on information and there are plenty of sources.

Rent collectors, tally men, insurance agents and milk roundmen are types of people with a regular calling time who are in particular danger.

Alarm cases for money and valuables—the cases emit smoke and noise—

are available in a number of styles, including the tradesman's pouch and the more expensive to be hired for

£1 a week. Small safes which can be bolted into cars or vans and to which collections can be transferred are becoming more common. And most firms now pay their staffs by cheque or direct credit.

People are carrying less money about with them, thanks perhaps to credit and bank cheque cards, but Inspector Casey says there is a big turnover in such cards and their illegal use

is your crime prevention officer; your nearest police station will put you in touch with him and he will be pleased to give advice, whether the call comes from business premises or a house.

Good security—and adopt a good-neighbour policy. At holiday times tell your neighbour and the police that you will be away. If you have valuables put them in a bank during absences. If

you have jewelry or paintings, photograph them so that the task of tracing them is made easier if they are stolen.

The first paragraph in every constable's handbook says that "the primary object of an efficient police force is the prevention of crime". The primary

task of the police is to protect his property, or reach easily. Inspectors are certain to make it rather more difficult for thieves to take than is done at present.

And a final word of warning: "Secure your home" from Inspector Casey. The statistics show that

which it stands or to the crimes by children between

the ages of 10 and 16 are about the security of your home and property and to look like a villain to be practised what you have

one. Many look like learnt. If in doubt consult your local police.

Golden rules to safeguard the home

In the average home there are plenty which fall into that category.

There is a much greater risk of fire. Many people, particularly those in the higher income brackets, have been burgled, perhaps more than once, but serious fire in a private house is comparatively rare.

There is no universal solution for protection against theft. Each house must be considered separately. First one needs to consider the type of thief who may be attracted by the house. Does it contain items of particular value—such as pictures, silver, collections of coins, stamps? If so, it is likely that the house could attract an expert thief operating in that sphere. He will know what is there, may well have found out a great deal about the house already, and will be looking for chinks in the overall protection of the house.

Where there is no such target for an expert thief, it may be reasonable to do no more than deter the casual thief on the lookout for easy pickings. If security is to prevent any thief over a reasonable standard the taking place.

One of the advantages of thief will decide to leave consulting a crime prevention officer, perhaps in

the house alone and move on to another which is not in conjunction with a security so well protected—and firm, is that he has much

experience of the ways of criminals and the backing of the police force.

and one's own habits also, must be taken into account. Clearly a secluded house whose owners are frequently away for quite long periods (which can be easily discovered) will need greater protection than a terraced house in a busy street.

Whatever forms of protection are employed in a private house, it will be virtually impossible to prevent a really determined thief. But, naturally, the greater the efficiency of the equipment the greater the chance that it will be successful, and that many potential thieves will be deterred.

Police forces are as anxious to prevent crime as

to catch criminals. To this end they have crime prevention officers. All too often, these officers are called in after a theft to advise how to avoid a repetition. They

will much prefer to be consulted before an attempted theft since, in this way, it may be possible to stop it ever

being committed again.

Ground-floor windows, and others which are accessible, should be fitted with a lock. Anti-climb paint on drainpipes is also a deterrent.

Comparatively little equipment is needed to protect a home from fire. A well-directed bucket of water is often the best way of stopping a small fire becoming a large one. Also a fire blanket can be useful.

Fire protection is essentially a matter of common sense and taking care. Electrical apparatus of one kind or another is often responsible for a fire. Make sure, therefore, that the electrical wiring in the house is checked regularly by a competent electrician, and have the house rewired when this is necessary. To be on the safe side, remove the plug of the television set and other apparatus from the socket when it is not in use.

Guardes should be placed over open fires if a room is left unattended, and curtains should not be hung where they could be blown near a fire or heat—such as the kitchen stove. Smoking in bed can be responsible for fires, and is a habit that should be discouraged particularly among the elderly.

If a fire should occur it will not be easy to stop it spreading, especially if a

staircase. It can be a good plan to use fire retardant paint in the normal course of decorating the house, and fire resistant doors will help to contain a fire. If a fire breaks out in the home and it cannot be put out straight away, the fire brigade should be called, doors should be shut and the house should be evacuated straight away. It is important to have as many exits as possible from a house, particularly if the fire should be at night, since it may have gained quite a head before it is discovered.

Here there is the problem that devices for keeping out thieves may be a hindrance to getting out of the house in the event of a fire. Generally, however, there are ways of overcoming this difficulty, and one of them is to keep the relevant keys by one's bedside at night.

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The tragedy and the wonder of a journey to the summit of Lenin Peak

Even from a distance they seem to scrape against heaven. Close up, they tower into baffling combinations of ice, rock and snow. The Pamirs, sprawling from the Soviet Union into China, Kashmir and Afghanistan, represent more than just another remote mountain range. Their geographical and political inaccessibility has for years fascinated travellers, particularly mountain climbers.

Last month, for the first time, an American expedition was permitted into the recesses of the Pamirs, which dominate the central Asian republics of Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan. The occasion was an international mountaineering camp run for western climbers.

I participated as one of 19 members of the American expedition, which was led by Peter C. Schoening, a 46-year-old chemical engineer. The contingent was made up of experienced climbers, chosen from among more than 120 applicants.

Mountain climbers from 10 nations are converging on the camp. The French carry their Beaujolais wine in pop-top aluminium cans. The West Germans bring along a willowy Munich fashion model who, they point out, is climber, too. The English, wearing headbands, beards and granny glasses, produce a cassette recorder and a weight of Beatles tapes.

The camp is being run by the Soviet Mountaineering Federation, reportedly to raise foreign currency and send Soviet climbers abroad. The fee includes fare and may be the best value in the Soviet Union. The food is hot and plentiful, and even climbers who wander in after hours get fed. A tank truck belches hot shower water. The Soviet mountaineering authorities want to see us happy. I am told they are losing money on the camp.

We are always conscious of Lenin peak above us, rising 23,400 feet. At night, it blocks the early moon. The peak has been climbed perhaps more than any other mountain its size, nearly 1,300 climbers by the time we arrive—but its presence still continues to fascinate.

Across a small stream, atop a grey ledge, two Soviet paratroopers are huddled in simple graves topped by red stars. On June 27, 1968, a headstone explains, 10 paratroopers made an "experimental jump" in the cold, thin air on to the summit of Lenin Peak. Four were killed when they smashed into rocks. Two were buried on the mountain and two below. The following year, a Soviet climber noted, 48 more paratroopers were dropped successfully on the peak.

The Americans have come to pioneer a new ascent. A team headed by Schoening will climb Lenin Peak by a tested route, then swing south to some untouched peaks. Another team, led by Mr John Evans, will try to push a new route up the sheer east face of Lenin Peak.

A third team, headed by Robert Craig, will attempt a first ascent of the massive north face of the 19th-Party Congress Peak, 19,200 feet high. The peak was named for a Communist

ist Party convention held in 1952.

The fourth team, led by Professor Jocelyn C. Gliddon, will ascend peak 6852 by a new route, then traverse over the summit to Lenin Peak. I join this team. Peak 6852, named for its height in metres (22,475 feet) was called Moscow-Peking Peak, when Soviet-Chinese friendship seemed more enduring.

A vast, dark glacial moraine still separates us from the mountain. But for the outcrops of ice, it seems like an arid desert as we pick our way over the scree and sand. To our right, a sandstone cliff has been carved and fluted by the wind.

Though we have brought along some American freeze-dried rations, most of our food comes from the Russians. The hot breakfast cereal becomes monotonous. But the food is the best that the mountaineering federation can offer, and the mountain is rich, black caviar.

There is an impudence to sitting unwashed and unshaven on the camp. The French carry their Beaujolais wine in pop-top aluminium cans. The West Germans bring along a willowy Munich fashion model who, they point out, is climber, too. The English, wearing headbands, beards and granny glasses, produce a cassette recorder and a weight of Beatles tapes.

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Christopher S. Wren, a 38-year-old New York Times correspondent in Moscow, was a member of the American team of climbers that scaled the Soviet Union's third highest mountain, the 23,405-foot Lenin Peak. The climb was beset by an earthquake, avalanches, blizzards and ultimately came upon the greatest tragedy in Soviet mountaineering history—the bodies of seven of the eight members of a Russian women's team who had perished in a storm.

on a snow shelf inside the crevasse. We look down the slope for the four who left with the stove. "They never had a chance," someone says. It has begun to snow hard. Visibility has dwindled. We vote to take a chance and descend as fast as possible.

We have brought what we can carry, including a salvaged tent and our sleeping bags. The other gear, including food, is piled in the crevasses and marked with long wands. We emerge from the safety of the serac and begin climbing down, spread in a line to sweep the slope for survivors. We find only one flattened tube of sunscreen. We are in a whiteout with the snow swirling around us permitting no visibility. An avalanche crashed somewhere to our left, another to our right. We cannot see what is below us. I feel that we will never get down.

Silently, we trudge down the glacier, under the tents of some Japanese and Scottish climbers loom through the falling snow. The first American to arrive less than an hour ago, Bob Craig, emerges from a tent and says that they were low when the avalanche hit and were able to ride it out. Two Japanese climbers set out to deliver word that we have all survived.

The next day, I return to base camp. Wet snow has covered the edelweiss. Vitaliy Abalakov, considered the Soviet Union's best climber, reports that it is the worst weather he has seen in five visits to the Pamirs. The appraisal is later revised to the worst weather in 25 years. The Russians begin calling all climbers back to camp.

The next morning, I wake up to a foot of new snow outside my tent. A cluster of Americans is huddled around the camp's radio. "There has been a serious accident," John Evans says.

One climber has been killed in Robert Craig's team, hit by an avalanche on 19th-Party Congress Peak as they slept.

The three others have lost their equipment and have retreated to an overhanging crevasse at 16,700 feet.

The Russians report that helicopters summoned for a rescue have been unable to clear the mountain passes. Two rescue parties set out, led by two Lemingrad climbers.

By evening, Bob Craig radios that they have salvaged enough equipment to descend. They will

try to descend without climbing equipment the next day.

An MI-4 helicopter lumbers in. The weather is still too bad, its Aeroflot pilot says, but the next morning he drops equipment to the stranded climbers. We can see down to the north-east ridge. A

We are joined on part of our next day's ascent by a half-dozen Polish climbers.

The slope becomes trickier, perhaps because the weather is worsening again and the altitude has

been climbing the last slope. One by one we find six frozen Poles and traverse under the face to the north-east ridge. A

We get the equipment. By 1 pm, a new storm envelopes us. We

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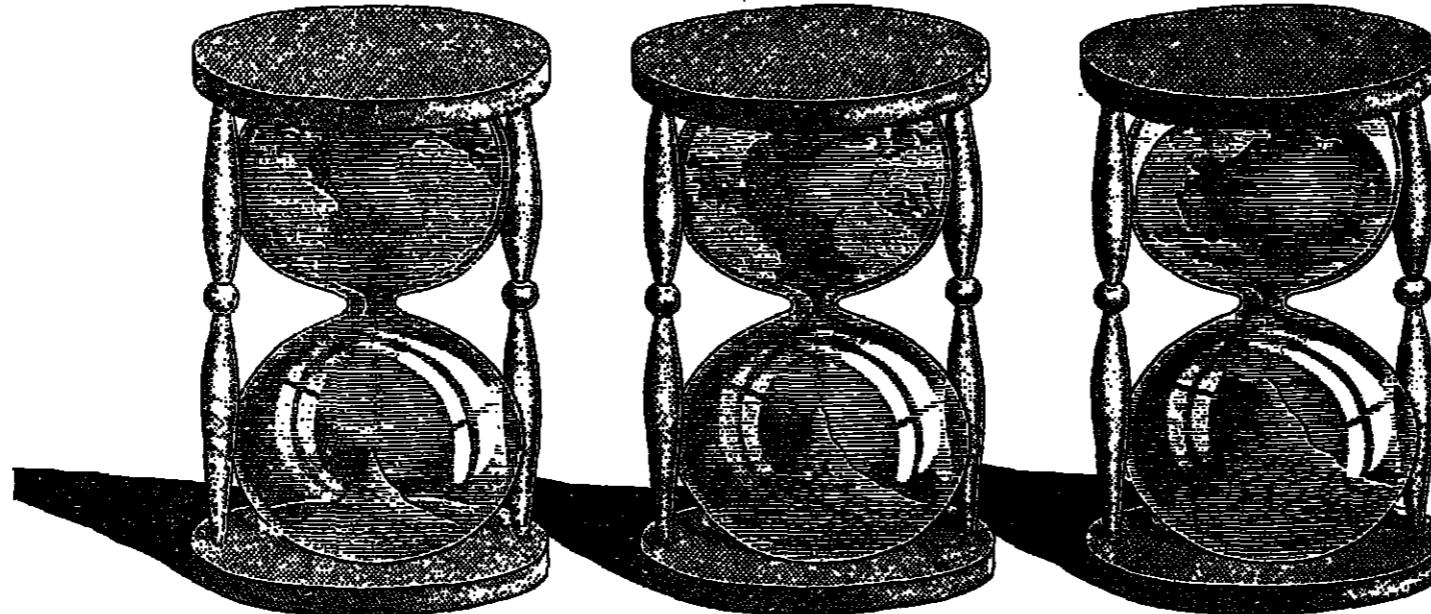
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A world enough?

The World Population Conference opens in Romania today. At the heart of its agenda, and the subject of this Special Report are the consequences which must follow as the 3,600 million inhabitants of this earth are compelled to make room for at least 2,200 million more. Some of the forces behind this imminent crisis are discussed below by Lester R. Brown



Bill Sanderson

of us is immune to the Land is required for living space as well as for food production. Even minimal needs of where the production, even if it actually occurs, needs for clothing and shelter, person added to the exert additional claims on the earth's population, how the earth's resources, poor, exerts an additional claim on the earth's of another person to energy and other the population was of little consequence, since resources and food production exceeded man's wildest requirements either fossil visions of potential needs, or animal draft power. But we must now recognize that continuing population growth is demands growing that in the absence of fresh water, growth, even at a moderate of a crash effort to slow

rate, will henceforth aggravate inflation, magnify the scarcity of energy and food and increase pollution. In the developing world, rural unemployment is rising to alarming levels, generating a massive movement of people from the countryside to cities unprepared for them. One can say with a disturbing degree of confidence that all of these problems will worsen in the absence of 2 per cent until first century, at just under 10,000 million.

world population growth, decline to 1.7 per cent by the end of the century. The low and high projections of population to the end of the century show three alternative levels of variation in assumed population in the year 2000: 6,000 million, 6,500 million and 7,100 million. The determining factor is how long it will take to reach population stability under these assumptions. Even under the most likely assumption, population does not stabilize until near the end of the twenty-first century, at just under 10,000 million.

The explicit assumptions underlying these alternative projections are almost exclusively demographic in nature. They deal with such matters as fertility, behaviour and life expectancy. They do not examine the effect of these various population levels, supported at acceptable levels of consumption, on the amount of waste generated, the extent of pressure on oceanic fisheries, the amount of

food reserves, soaring food prices, and increasingly intense international competition for exportable food supplies.

As the world demand for food climbs, constraints on efforts to expand food production become increasingly apparent. The means of expanding food supplies from conventional agriculture fall into two categories: either increasing the amount of land under cultivation, or

continued on page II

Oddest targets but a grand step forward for mankind

by M. P. Johnson
is not the first world conference: there were others—in Geneva, Rome in 1954 and in 1965. But these specialist gatherings demographers, socio-economists and development planners met and died in a private

Goals of promoting human welfare

The so-called "internal community" is in, and delegates will with their official The conference must rate as a remarkable achievement; if only for the that well over 100 countries have decided to frank and openly, a subject which for governments have pre-avoid the explosion of the world's tion, its causes and its consequences.

at the most important in the agenda is the Population Plan of (WPPA). If adopted, will take its place as another major United documents, such as charter on Human the International Strategy and Declaration on the Environment.

course, there are also those who doubt the concentrate unusual efforts

efficiency of these generalized statements of good intentions. The words "plan" and "action", it could be maintained, ought to imply a clearly defined movement towards clearly defined goals. It must be admitted that the draft of the WPPA which is now before governments lacks this kind of clarity.

The calculation is made in the draft WPPA that if governments which have population growth objectives whether to increase, decrease or maintain present rates are successful in achieving these aims, world growth will decline from 2 per cent to about 1.7 per cent. Since even this would result in a further doubling of population in 41 years, there is a long way to go.

One of the problems is the phenomenon of "demographic inertia". Even if countries which have population policies and programmes implement them successfully, and even if other countries—perhaps as a result of the World Population Conference—adopt such policies and programmes, these countries will not be fully reflected in declines in population growth rates until some decades later.

For less developed countries, even if replacement levels of fertility—approximately two children for each completed family—had been achieved in 1970 and maintained thereafter, their total population would still grow from a 1970 total of 2,500 million to about 4,400 million before it would stabilize during the second half of the twenty-first century. Under these circumstances, aid was still not

on the reduction of mortality and consider, where appropriate, encouraging immigration."

In one sense then, these are modest targets, if indeed governments which have population growth objectives that this kind of thinking is to be found at all in the official draft of the WPPA represents a grand step forward for mankind. It is a culmination of a process which has over the past decade brought the problem of population to the centre of the world stage. That process in the early days often depended on the dedication of individuals with or without institutional backing.

Moved ahead with assistance

Eminent demographers like Frank Norestein, Ainsley Coale and David Glass helped establish the facts of the population situation, and bodies like the United Nations and the World Bank were quick to grasp the implications for economic and social development. Philanthropists like John D. Rockefeller III, and the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, with men like David Bell and Oscar Harkavy, moved ahead with technical assistance programmes at a time when governments aid was still not

being committed on a massive scale.

After 1966, when the United Nations adopted an historic resolution urging aid for population and family planning through the United Nations agencies, the picture changed. The work of bodies like the International Planned Parenthood Federation, under the leadership of Julia Henderson, and of the Population Council, led by Bernard Berelson, was important, but the focus of the events of Bucharest are to be set.

In 1967 a United Nations Fund for Population Activities was set up, and in 1969, following a report of a national policy panel of the United Nations Association of the United States under the chairmanship of Mr Rockefeller, the resources of the fund were greatly expanded. It was given strong leadership with the appointment as executive director of Mr Rafael Salas, who as executive secretary of the Philippines had been responsible for the transformation of Philippine agriculture through the introduction of "miracle" rice.

Mr Salas has now given the responsibility of achieving a new miracle. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is not the largest source of aid in the population field—coordinating and supporting the efforts of the other United Nations agencies like WHO, UNFPA, and FAO, as well as providing large-scale grants direct to governments; it has also been entrusted with the whole campaign for World Population Year. The WPPY campaign, directed by Mr Salas and his able aide, Mr Tarzie Vartchi, has provided the backdrop against which the events of Bucharest are to be set.

Most significant of all, perhaps, is the leadership which has come from the developing countries themselves. In the early years it was the Asian governments, subjected as they were to intolerable demographic pressures, who pushed for more, and more effective, assistance.

The key man at Bucharest, Dr Antonio Carrillo-Flores, is a former Foreign Minister of Mexico. As secretary-general of the conference, assisted by Mr Ralph Townley, he has been responsible for coordinating the ideas. If the lions lie down with the lambs, if Brazil and Tanzania had been responsible for the WPPA as well as Singapore and India, much of the credit will fall to Dr Carrillo-Flores. He, like Mr Salas, has travelled thousands of miles persuading governments to come to Bucharest prepared to help rather than hinder. Let us hope that 10 days from now his efforts—and those of countless others—will have received the reward they deserve.

road to Bucharest: Peter Strafford interviews three key men for whom the conference is the climax of a long endeavour



ers careful to ct every n's sovereignty

Antonio Carrillo-Flores, the Secretary of the World Population Conference, is an energetic Mexican. He is well aware of many political pitfalls surround the subject of population growth, and he is busily travelling the world trying to that no one slithers

I saw him in his in New York, he confidently about the plan drawn up for the conference. The plan had examined at the series of consultations, he and the response had to be taken into account in the plan of action.

The plan did not, therefore, make any recommendations as to what population growth rates should be. It simply took the various countries' own estimates and concluded that, though there would be little change between now and 1985, the rate of population growth should decline after that provided the various government policies were successful.

It would be a mistake to



Fighting traditional views to improve conditions of man

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities, set up in 1967, is almost a newcomer but its resources and its programmes have grown sharply year by year. Mr Rafael Salas, the fund's executive director, commented happily that the curve of its growth is almost as rapid as the curve of population growth.

He had discussed the whole question with the Pope, and had presented it in terms of an attempt to create social justice. There would be a delegation from the Vatican to the conference. The Pope had accepted it as legitimate that a government should have a population policy, designed to promote economic and social development, and that people should be given the information which would enable them to decide the number and spacing of their children.

The main point of difference between the Pope and a number of member governments was over the use of artificial methods of contraception. But even here, the Roman Catholic church had taken a fairly tolerant attitude—and it was well known that in the developed countries, most Roman Catholic women did practise this form of family planning.

One result has been that censuses are being carried out with help from the UNFPA in no fewer than 20 African countries this year, all of them for the first time. The fund recently

helped to complete a census in Sudan, and it is now assisting with another in Upper Volta, a country in the drought-stricken Sahel area, where figures are virtually needed.

Mr Salas is an active and forthcoming Filipino who was closely involved in handling the "green revolution" in his own country before going to New York. In the "green revolution" he was dealing with the sudden increase in the production of rice arising from the cross-breeding of strains. In New York, his work is different but he feels there are some similarities.

In both cases, he told me, the aim has been to improve the living conditions of man, and in both he has had to overcome traditional views. At the UNFPA, he has to convince people of the need to curb their desire for children, and adopt a viewpoint in the interests of contemporary society.

Mr Salas feels that population planning is an essential part of the economic improvement of the developing countries. Assistance in this area is a form of aid from the developed countries, and the fund is now involved in every aspect of population policies, from the taking of censuses to research into fertilities.

The secret of making the UNFPA acceptable, Mr Salas said, was that it had no pre-conceived notion of what a population policy in any country should be. It did not try to impose its views on governments but was prepared to contribute to the population policies of all developing countries, different though they were.

Mongolia, for instance, is being helped in lowering its infant mortality rate, a policy that was liable to lead to a population increase. But Mongolia is a sparsely populated country, and negotiations are being carried out with help from the UNFPA in no fewer than 20 African countries this year, all of them for the first time. The fund recently

interest them, and the hope is that the tribune will take part in the programme will come from those countries.

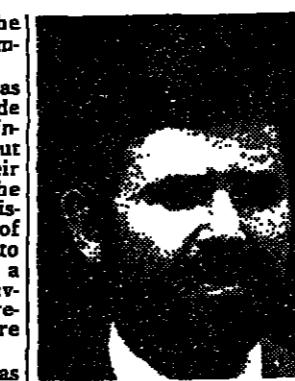
The tribune will be a carefully organized operation, with three separate sessions running concurrently each day. There will be simultaneous translation in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese at each session. Those taking part will be able, if they wish, to keep an eye on developments at the main conference by means of closed-circuit television.

The tribune is even organizing a daily newspaper, *Planet*, which will publish 10 or 11 issues during the conference. It will be written mostly in English, but will also have sections in French and Spanish. It will deal with the various events of the conference and related activities, and will be distributed to the 4,000 or more people expected in Bucharest for the occasion.

There will also be a reference library available on matters relating to population growth, and this library will remain in Bucharest after the conference in the new demographic training centre being set up there by the United Nations. A book exhibition is being arranged with books for sale, and information services will be provided by such bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

There is no intention that the tribune should produce any resolutions or a plan of its own—though any group taking part will be free to do so. The aim is simply to have an exchange of information about the whole range of population questions which will be of value to the participants when they return to their various countries. About 150 people, all with some special knowledge of questions related to population are being brought to Bucharest. They will give talks, and take part in discussion groups and seminars. At least half the time will be made available for the audience to raise questions that

financial support for the tribune has come from some of the big American foundations—Ford and Rockefeller, from the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Population Council, an American body. Support has come, too, from the Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch and West German governments. The latest to help is the International Bee-keeping Technology and Economy Institute, which is put on the developing countries and their difficult



Just five minutes away the other show in town

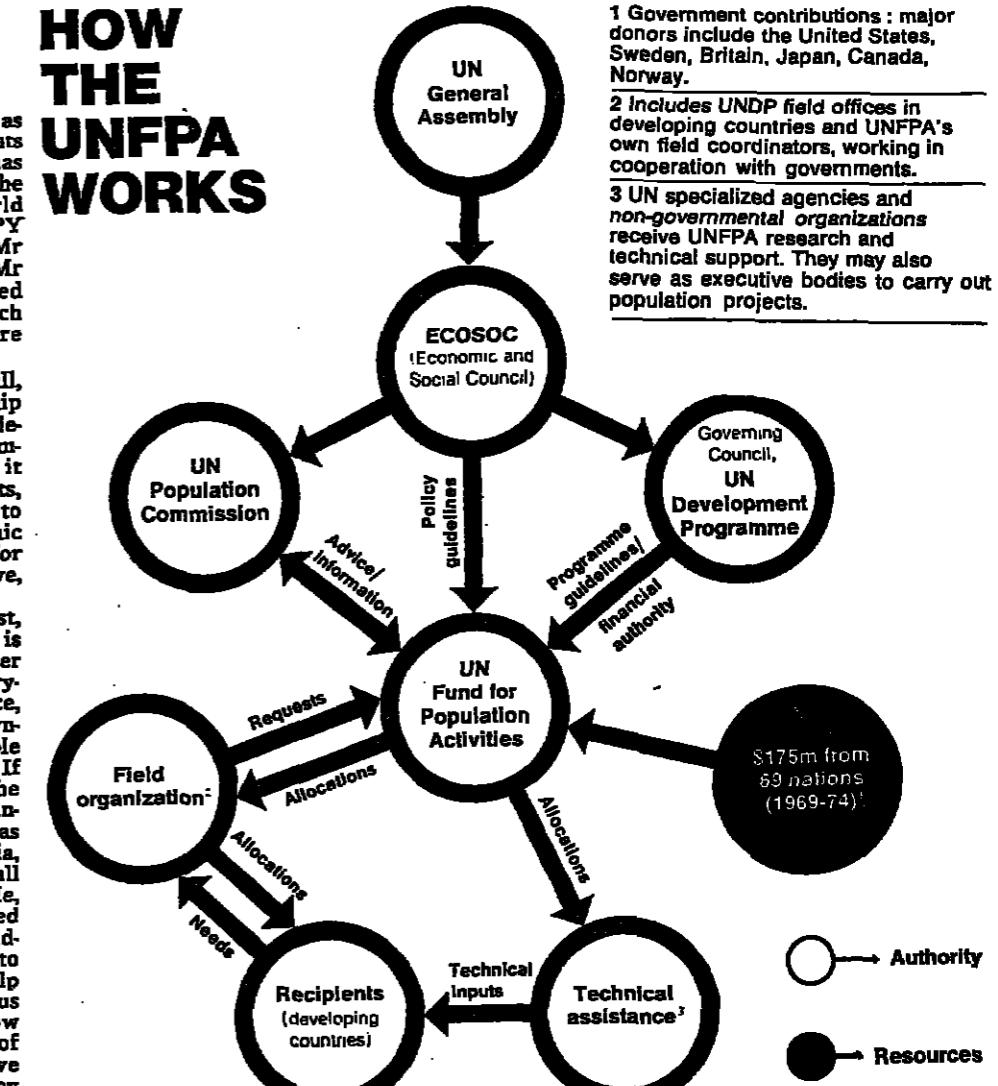
The United Nations conference is not the only show in town. There is also a Population Tribune in the faculty of law of the University of Bucharest, and its organizers hope that, at least at times, it will be more interesting for those concerned with population questions than the conference itself.

Mr Stephen Viederman, the programme director, told me that the tribune was only a 20-minute walk—or a five-minute bus ride—from the conference. He hoped that many of the participants, from the delegations or from the various organizations represented at the conference, would find their way to the faculty of law and take part in the programme.

The biggest agreement was the one with India recently announced by which the UNFPA is to make a grant of \$40m towards India's family planning programme. The grant is to be spent over five years and has come at a time when the Indian family planning programme is undergoing a searching appraisal, partly because of budget restrictions.

About 150 people, all with some special knowledge of questions related to population are being brought to Bucharest. They will give talks, and take part in discussion groups and seminars. At least half the time will be made available for the audience to raise questions that

1 Government contributions: major donors include the United States, Sweden, Britain, Japan, Canada, Norway.
2 Includes UNDP field offices in developing countries and UNFPA's own field coordinators, working in cooperation with governments.
3 UN specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations receive UNFPA research and technical support. They may also serve as executive bodies to carry out population projects.



When breeding becomes a competitive weapon

Jack Parsons

arity of one or more modest proposals for the protagonists, and the vision of family planning facilities for their group with the eugenic excesses of Nazi Germany.

The minimal preconditions for this are two groups, each with a sufficient sense of common identity and purpose, coupled with an awareness, real or imagined, of the other as a threat, and a conviction that outbreeding the "enemy" is at least a potentially victorious strategy. This last condition presumes a threshold size for the smaller of two groups, below which competitive breeding will probably appear unrealistic to the smaller group and a matter of indifference to the larger. This appears to be the case in Britain where the birth rates of new recruits to the coloured minority (21 per cent of the total) are in decline, from the high levels in the countries of origin towards Britain's much lower levels.

An interesting marginal case is that of the coloured population of the United States where, at 15 per cent of the total, the blacks might be more successful in competing with the whites in numerical terms. Some black militants, at least, think otherwise. Extremists maintain that to identify the most

countries and sub-national groups which feel under pressure to breed competitively.

North Korea is trying to catch up with South Korea, Tamils compete with Sinhalese in Ceylon, the Soviet Union's white Russians fuel

Policies such as these are all often pursued at a under threat from their national level. Napoleon is said to have remarked: "The most useful woman is she who produces the greatest supply of cannon fodder."

Both the Nazis and the Italian Fascists had strongly pro-natalist policies and in 1940 a bulletin of the Japanese Government contained the words: "If we give heed to the glorious mission of the Japanese race, the one thing of which we can never have enough is the... superior people belonging to the Imperial nation".

British readers should feel sure at the special of such naked chauvinism, however recently as 1976, Mr Walter Long, a president of the British Local Government Board, announced:

"There is in biology a principle of 'survival of the fittest' which states that of two populations competing within the same ecological niche, the one with the slightly better reproductive

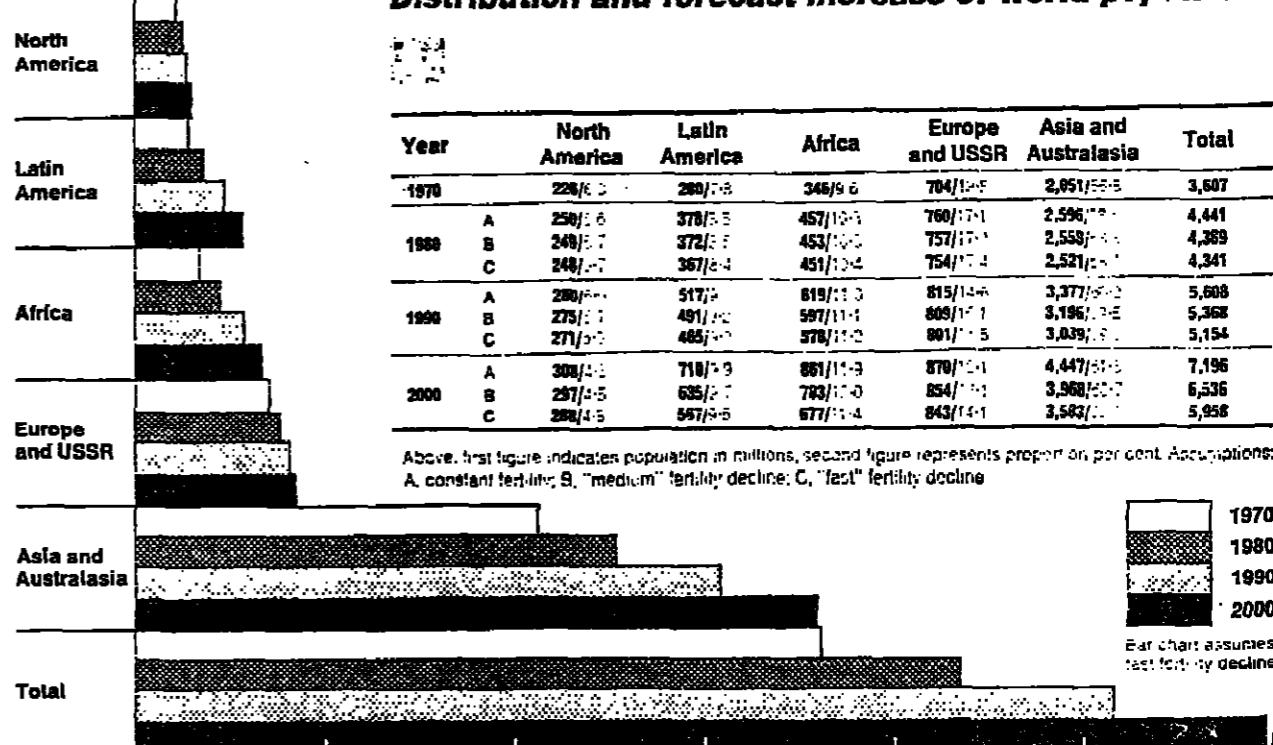
performance, if permitted to expand without control, will drive the other out. A basic mechanism—requiring institutional components within individual members—results until one or more groups are exterminated or the intervention of other forces brings about a new equilibrium.

This principle cannot be applied to man without qualifications. Man is the only creature who can envisage the future, consciously planning to swell the numbers in group A to dominate or destroy group B; and he can also deliberately control reproduction in the pursuit of other goals.

In the face of the technologically based population explosion and a naive and dangerous degree of racism, it is to the latter difference that we must look for sanity and survival. The Bucharest conference should help us all to move in this direction, and soon towards internationally agreed population quotas.

The author is lecturer in Social Institutions, School of Social Sciences, Brunel University.

Distribution and forecast increase of world population



Above: first figure indicates population in millions, second figure represents proportion per cent. Assumptions: A, constant fertility; B, "medium" fertility decline; C, "fast" fertility decline

Bar chart assumes fast fertility decline

All three of these projections, first published by the World Bank (Finance and Development, vol. 10, no. 4), assume declining mortality rates. The concept of fertility is based on the number of births during a woman's reproductive period, at current rates.

"Constant" fertility assumes that rates will remain at their present levels until 2000, "Fast" decline assumes that rates will fall by between 1 and 3 per cent annually until replacement level is reached, and could amount to a halving of the rate in 30 to 40 years.

Some progress but family planning still depressingly inadequate

Caroline Moorehead

Britain five separate birth control societies were formed and opened clinics all over the country. Their slogan was "children by choice, not chance," and by 1930 they had turned themselves into the National Birth Control Council. In 1939 this became the Family Planning Association, which in its title was a constant not only with limiting the size of families but with helping couples who wanted them to produce children. By the beginning of the 1950s it had become obvious to family planners in some countries, notably Britain and Sweden, that what was needed was a campaign to link family planning programmes all over the world. So in 1951 the first international conference was held in India to which 14 countries sent delegates and observers. Nehru blessed the movement with the words, "the approach should be scientific and the aim social good". The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) was founded with headquarters in London, and a budget of £1,500. All IPPF funds continued to come from private sources until in 1965 the on Population, which identi-

fied family planning as a basic human right. Not long afterwards representatives from 84 countries agreed to grant it a budget of \$41m for 1974-95 per cent of it government money, collected from 13 governments and spent all over the world—and 84 Family Planning Association members, all of whom decide their own policies and raise most of their own money, but who are linked and kept informed by the IPPF, which works closely with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Only three national programmes

While family planning statistics still present a depressingly inadequate picture, it has to be remembered that before 1960 only three countries (Japan, China and India) had national family planning programmes. Today the number has risen to more than 40. In 1968, Human Rights Year, 30 heads of state signed the United Nations General Declaration on Population, which identi-

fied family planning as a basic human right. Not long afterwards representatives from 84 countries agreed to grant it a budget of \$41m for 1974-95 per cent of it government money, collected from 13 governments and spent all over the world—and 84 Family Planning Association members, all of whom decide their own policies and raise most of their own money, but who are linked and kept informed by the IPPF, which works closely with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

In many countries pressure on the government to provide birth control has come from the private sector—a group of doctors or nurses, or a women's movement. The pattern is fairly universal: a group of people become increasingly aware of a need for family planning, and form a pressure group, set up some form of association and agitate for

Church. The groups came together, interested the Government in their plans, and in 1970 an official programme was launched. Today there are just under 1,700 family planning clinics, and a fast developing sex education programme.

But just what sort of contraception a country provides and allows—free, on prescription or over the counter, in towns or spread through rural areas—and just how committed it is to selling the idea of it, depends entirely on the nature of the country.

In strongly Roman Catholic countries the impression is often one of hedging: solve all the other problems, people say, and the population problem will look after itself. Opposition to international efforts to restrain population growth is led by countries with relatively large natural resources, like the Soviet Union and Brazil, which believe they need more people to develop to the full. It also comes from countries which are cautious out of a traditional belief in strength in numbers, and because from the Roman Catholic yet yield riches. At the other extreme you find could imply some sort of enthusiasm for contraception, official services for pre-marital intercourse.

Much of the fuss today crowded countries which centres on whether or not contraceptives should be given to girls under 16. However, the Brook centres were doing this long before the Government finally gave doctors instructions this year to help young people under 16 without telling their parents.

More detailed argument

Meanwhile, in Britain, the argument has become more detailed. The debate is no longer over whether there should be family planning, but who should benefit from it. Until 1967 the FPA clinics were officially supposed to advise only married people—or "premaritals", young women whose marriage date was firmly fixed for a few weeks ahead. The ban on unmarried women included the divorced and separated. In 1964, Helen Brook opened the first of her centres for unmarried women, critics were quick to suggest that such clinics

women the right to regulate by-passing medical delivery services and distributing contraceptives via midwives, achieved by and large.

But they are still left teachers, barbers and so on, with a strong watchdog role. But one crucial fact to see that services do not apply to birth control all over the world: family planning, with an educational function, that of training teachers in sex education and getting the subject more widely discussed in schools.

The IPPF is also tending to draw away from supporting clinics all over the world. They believe that their new role must be as a catalyst, pressing governments for reform and putting increasing amounts of money into education. They also say that they are uniquely placed, with their that he should stop having independent status, to as many as he can, if he experiment in contraception does not believe that many will survive childhood? So

There is a growing feeling, the paradoxical situation too, both in Britain and in has arisen that family planning programmes seem to come into their own only that a strongly medical orientation that has caused the FPA, the Brook Advisory Centres and other family planning organizations in Britain to study their aims and their future more closely. They have all been tals and surgeries but over planning groups may indeed run for some years and the counter, and so the in the end be no more than that of a holding operation.

This year Mother Earth will have another 80,000,000 mouths to feed . . .

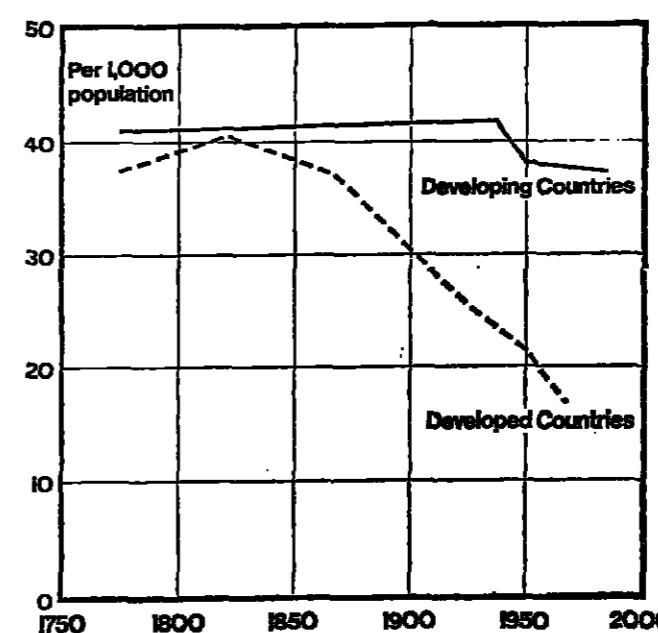
Every month this year about 10 million babies will be born throughout the world. At the same time about 3 million people will die. The result will be a world population increase of 7 million. This means that it will be swelling by about 200,000 each day, or about 2½ each second.

The most critical problem of the world today is the population explosion. Bangladesh, which is the most densely populated country in the world, recognizes the urgent need to respond effectively to the challenge posed by this problem. We know that we will have to balance our population against our limited resources or we will be condemned to stagnation or decline in our living standards.

My Government is therefore determined to take necessary measures which will help to slow down, and eventually stabilize, our population within a reasonable period.

But it is not easy for any single nation to solve this problem alone. The importance of international cooperation can not therefore be overestimated. We on our part will surely make positive contributions towards the success of the World Population Conference.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.



WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974

United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017



India: doubts over government programme

by Michael Hornsby

About 15 per cent of the world's inhabitants now live in India, which, however, constitutes only a little more than 2 per cent of the world's land area. This year India's population, which grew by 2.2 per cent annually over the past decade, rose to more than 580 million. By the turn of the century, if there were no decline in present fertility levels and the death rate continued to fall, the country could find itself with a population of 1,230 million.

India's present birth rate of 38 births for every 1,000 people means that a baby is born every one and a half seconds. 57,000 babies are born every day, and 21 million are born every year. More than 22 per cent of babies are born to families already possessing five or more children.

With the mortality rate running at 16 deaths for every 1,000 people, eight million deaths occur every year. Thus India's population is growing annually by 13 million people.

The basic arithmetical cause of this growth is that modern medical science has dramatically lowered the death rate without as yet effecting any comparable reduction of the birth rate. The turning-point for India came in about 1920, when the annual birth and death rates were almost the same, standing at 49.2 and 48.6 for every 1,000 people respectively. Since then the gap between the two has steadily widened and may have to widen further before it can be narrowed.

For India's death rate is still very high by international standards (neighbouring Ceylon's is about half that of India). The incidence of infant mortality is particularly high, two-fifths of all deaths in India being of children under the age of five. The uncertainty of survival, in a society that traditionally values the large family, is thought to be an important inducement to parents to have more children than they actually desire.

India has had a government-sponsored family planning programme since the early 1950s, though it has been pursued with seriousness only in the past eight years or so. During the



Family planning propaganda appears everywhere in India. This sign illustrates the theme of the ideal size for a family—two children.

fourth five-year economic birth rate to 25 for every plan, which concluded earlier this year, expenditure on family planning accounted for somewhat less than 2 per cent of the total plan outlay.

In the current five-year plan some £280m has been allocated to family planning, or less than 1 per cent of the total plan outlay of £29,000m.

In part this reflects the still low budgetary priority accorded to family planning as well as the general economic difficulties facing the country. It also reflects a growing doubt about the effectiveness of the birth control programme pursued so far and about whether the results justify the sums of money—in absolute terms "protected" 15.6 per cent quite large—being spent on the 103 million couples in the reproductive age group and to have "averted" 16,600,000 births as of March this year.

Through a variety of methods, including mass sterilizations, intra-uterine device (IUD) insertions, abortion and distribution of condoms, diaphragms, foams and jellies, the Government claims to have

results justify the sums of money—in absolute terms "protected" 15.6 per cent quite large—being spent on the 103 million couples in the reproductive age group and to have "averted" 16,600,000 births as of March this year.

Such concepts are, however, regarded with great scepticism by most demographers. Certainly the Government's methods of calculation seem somewhat arbitrary. It is assumed, for example, that three IUD insertions plus 12 annual uses of other contraceptives are equal to one sterilization.

For this purpose it is further assumed that 72 condoms distributed are equivalent to one year's use by one couple—a highly dubious piece of guesswork. Even in the case of sterilizations, it is known that many of those treated have been demographically irrelevant (for instance men with wives over the age of 45).

The whole programme is now undergoing a radical re-appraisal. One effect of this has been the sharp curtailment of the previously much-advised mass sterilization campaign offering high cash incentives; as a result, the number of persons sterilized in 1973-74 dropped to 910,000 from 3,120,000 the previous year.

Partly designed to curb expenditure, this development also reflects a change of emphasis. Hitherto population growth has been accepted as a main cause of Indian poverty, and efforts have been concentrated on the search for the most effective contraceptive technique for the Indian masses.

This clinical approach is now widely felt to have failed, or at least to have neglected socio-economic factors that are ultimately more important in determining the level of fertility in a particular community than any purely mechanical means of birth control.

It is also now recognized that the relationship between population and poverty is much more complex than had been assumed and that greater efforts must be made to persuade people to accept birth control as part of a wider programme designed to raise standards of health and of living.

On the macro-economic level the causal relationship between population growth and poverty seems incontrovertible. The ever-growing number of people who must be supported on a fixed quantity of land and only slowly expanding supplies of food and capital resources has negated much of the modest economic growth

India has enjoyed since independence, with the result that a greater proportion of the population is probably now living below an austere drawn poverty-line than at independence.

At the level of the individual family, however, this perception does not necessarily translate into a desire for fewer children. In urban areas the decline in fertility has been more marked than elsewhere, reflecting not merely the greater education and receptivity to birth control of town dwellers but also the economic advantages, in urban conditions of high inflation, unemployment and housing shortages, of reducing family size. These pressures, however, do not operate in the same way in the countryside, where 80 per cent of Indians live.

Many non-economic factors come into play. Among these are the value placed on fertility in Indian culture and the tradition of early marriage. There was an open attack in July this year by Chief Owolowu: "Seriously to suggest that the figures are true is to deny ordinary common sense..." He followed this up by advocating a return to the 1963 figures as being the least bad as a basis for political representation. Other voices were quick to put forward the view that the northern states, which have the largest increases, would dominate any future democratic government.

For the landed farmer children, while still at school, can look after the cattle and help with the housework. Later, boys can replace hired labour, effecting savings that outweigh any increase in household maintenance costs. Moreover, the cost of having a child declines with each addition to the family while the benefits increase. A large family is also virtually the only form of social security for parents in old age.

The landless labourer depends mainly for his livelihood on employment during the critical harvesting and sowing seasons. Children, both male and female, can do useful work at these times.

Whatever new approach emerges from the present reconsideration of family planning policy, 1,000 million Indians by the year 2000 is a very real and, some would say, unavoidable prospect unless, perhaps for the first time in world history, population pressure leads to a Malthusian rise in mortality.

West Africa: way is shown by Ghana

by Patrick Gilkes

Politics and population are intertwined. That is a central feature of the West African scene. Family planning is all too often regarded as a political master and not something involving health or medical facilities.

The one Government that does have a real policy is Ghana's. There the national family planning programme was started in 1970 and is run under government auspices. It involves the training of staff and widespread dissemination of information. Press, radio and television are used, as well as a series of pamphlets including material for schools.

The creation of a 12-state federation removed some of the worst fears, but already the 1973 provisional results have come under heavy criticism. There was an open attack in July this year by Chief Owolowu: "Seriously to suggest that the figures are true is to deny ordinary common sense..." He followed this up by advocating a return to the 1963 figures as being the least bad as a basis for political representation. Other voices were quick to put forward the view that the northern states, which have the largest increases, would dominate any future democratic government.

One of the most comprehensive parts of the programme is the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Project. This incorporates preventive and curative medicines, a nutritive programme and health education. The latter is of particular importance in the areas where there is a high incidence of sickle cell anaemia, which can affect up to 20 per cent of the population.

The project was started in 1967 and is run by the Medical School of the University of Ghana in conjunction with various government bodies and overseas organizations.

While it is true that Ghana's pioneering efforts have hit some snags, and while there is still room for the programme to be totally integrated into the general health service—which the Government intends to do soon—there is also no doubt that it could be copied with profit by all the other West African states.

The most serious obstacle to family planning is that many governments still do not recognize the vital need to incorporate it into the general medical services.

While most states have given

some thought to the need for a population policy, openly supported by a number of

those on the Supreme Military Council, and the second

national development plan 1970-74 contained a proposal to establish a national population council—but the idea has remained theory.

The responsibility for any planning lies with the Family Planning Council of Nigeria (FPCN) set up in 1964. Inevitably it has made little progress, though there has been a considerable growth in the acceptance of contraception, especially in the urban areas. It is the new urban elites, urban working mothers and prostitutes who find it of most value.

Tiny fraction of possible number

In 1969 the FPCN had 15,000 clients for contraception at nine urban clinics in Lagos and Ibadan; this was seven times the number who visited 12 clinics in provincial towns. By 1972 the total number of those accepting family planning was more than 60,000, approximately 30 per cent of them for the first time. This compares with 47,000 in the previous year, 27 per cent for the first time. Nevertheless this is but a tiny fraction of the possible number, and in the absence of government support on a large scale the FPCN cannot have much effect overall.

It is not just the direct political considerations of revenue distribution or ethnic rivalries that inhibit family planning. There are a number of other factors applying throughout West Africa that have a similar effect. Children are still considered an asset rather than a burden in the rural areas. One study in Western Nigeria some years ago found that the desired size for a family was between six and nine. Significantly it was the men who thought that nine was the most desirable number of children.

Religious attitudes, especially outside the towns, tend to be conservative. Some Muslim leaders have stated their support for family planning, but many others still maintain that it is against the doctrine and practice of Islam. Some of the fundamental Christian groups follow the Biblical injunction to "be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth". Many others worry about the effect on marriage and the social structure. The contraceptive pill "may be described as a tiny time-bomb, designed to destroy the whole accepted pattern of love, courtship and marriage", a Lagos newspaper claimed last year.

There is a common tendency to regard the low population density in many areas as providing the justification for a larger population. This has been an attitude shared by governments and politicians in, for example, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Economic costs, bureaucratic difficulties and the lack of a medical infrastructure are all used as further excuses. A high infant mortality rate (as much as 50 per cent in some areas) and the traditional spacing of children (sexual relations during lactation are still

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مكتبة الأهل

China: pressure on food and resources denied

By Bonavia

Country's population is uncertain as in 1953, when the population was put at 582 million. Officials merely admit to not more than 700 million.

Reason for this uncertainty is that no official census has been carried out since 1953, when the population was put at 582 million (Taiwan). The apparent reason why could not be collected in communes, street teams and other organs, a close estimate for any day. Indeed, it is known to have taken place in 1954. But the authorities consider unnecessary or unsafe to let the world see the real size of their

admits the validity of normal argument that population control, even one which others most important of food and resources, the Chinese believe that growth to further the health and national construction, the thorough liberation of capital, and the idea of over-population of women, the protection of



Children in the playground of a primary school in Sian.

Chinese observer at the seventeenth session of the United Nations Population Commission in Geneva last November.

An annual population growth rate of about 2 per cent is widely accepted for China, though conditions vary greatly in different parts of the country. It is official policy, for instance, that population control policies should not be applied to the minority races, such as Mongols, who inhabit the country's frontier areas.

However, the published evidence for a 2 per cent growth rate is controversial. The official position is that population has increased by "a little more than 50 per cent" since 1949, but this is hardly reconcilable with the other figures given. The accurate estimates must await a new census.

Claiming that grain output has increased by more than double the rate of population increase, the Chinese say

there is no question of need to hold back population because of food shortage. Nevertheless, the authorities show a keen interest in birth control. Last year, Chinese delegates attended the international conference on population planning in national

This was how the policy was summarized by the

mothers, women and children. On the other hand, the bringing up of the younger generation, and the planning of population growth to further the health and national construction".

Migration from the countryside to the towns has been mainly responsible for the rapid development of this twilight world. Because of a large and growing population, the rural population has been growing even faster than that of the cities. But land available for agriculture, with the result that the countryside cannot support its children.

Neither can the urban areas to which they drift. Indeed, Señor Alfonso López Michelsen, stated a year ago, when he was Foreign Minister, that only 5 per cent of the population benefits from the 7 per cent per annum economic growth rates. Income is being concentrated in fewer hands, and the labour surplus holds wages down to the extent that it seems increasingly difficult to achieve a level of prosperity at which people feel they can afford smaller families.

Thus the Family Welfare Association of Colombia (Profamilia) was established in 1963. Its initial function was to introduce effective alternatives to the rhythm method of contraception, but it has grown to offer a variety of services, including advice on maternity and child care.

It now has 42 clinics in 29 urban centres, and a specialized vasectomy unit in Bogotá. It also cooperates closely with hospitals and runs an important and expanding rural family planning programme.

This is particularly so in

Latin America, where the problem is not just economic, but also social. Deeply-rooted cultural and social attitudes also prevail. In 1968 when the Pope visited Bogotá, underlining the continued hold of Catholicism in Colombia, Profamilia was astonished: just before his arrival, many women with coil contraceptive devices came to have them removed. No patients went to Profamilia during his visit, and after his departure the women returned to have their devices replaced. It is this kind of ingrained prejudice that family planning must fight.

Above all, massive educational programmes are necessary to combat the ignorance at the heart of the population problem.

Such attitudes die hard. Although the new liberal-minded President has promised to legislate for equality of women and for divorce, it remains to be seen how far families will put government ideals into practice. More

over, there is the influence of the Roman Catholic Church to contend with.

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Women hold key to changed attitudes in the village

by H. Leslie Kirkley
director, Oxfam

Five miles along a dirt road that leads from the eleventh century temple town of Melkote, in Mysore state, is the village of Hosahalli. It is typical of much of rural India—remote and rudimentary, without even a shop, yet infiltrated by modern methods and ideas.

Nanje Gowda has lived in Hosahalli for most of his 80 years. When he was younger he inherited 10 barren acres and married a barren wife. He married again and fathered six sons and two daughters, who live with him together with five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

By careful handling of his affairs and by having enough sons to share the work Nanje Gowda and his family now have 20 acres, partly irrigated by a large well dug by his sons. They grow a varied range of crops and have turned their land into a bright patch of green in the general barrenness of their valley. Although still in debt, they are better off than most of their neighbours.

Sushelama, the 22-year-old wife of one of the sons, has just given birth to her third child. Behind the arrival of this new member of the human race lie two significant facts. First, the family broke with tradition and employed a *harian* (untouchable) at the birth, since this woman is the most expert local midwife. Second, the young parents are interested in the possibility of calling a halt after this child.

They consider that there are enough members of the family to cope with present and future needs; but this attitude brings them into sharp conflict with the grandparents, who believe that children come from God and that nobody should interfere with that process.

The experience of this extended Indian family is broadly representative of millions of families throughout the rural areas of developing countries. They live, work and make love in a world of their own. They follow the traditions of generations, never moving from the same hillside or valley. They are far from their nation's capital—let alone from Bucharest—and they feel removed from the decisions which administrators ponder on their behalf.

It was late in 1964 that Oxfam came out in support of certain family planning programmes, ahead of the United Nations and many other agencies. Attitudes have changed so remarkably since then that it is difficult to imagine newspapers in London and Washington to-



Photograph: Kevan Barker
Nanje Gowda at home with a family group including 26 of his 27 dependents—his wife, five of his six sons, two daughters, five daughters-in-law and 13 grandchildren.

day reporting as important news—as they did 10 years ago—this decision by a small voluntary agency.

It was a contentious decision to take, temporarily alienating some of the substantial Roman Catholic support being received at the time; but it arose from the growing realization by many field workers that poverty and the size of families were two sides of the same coin—that it was hypocritical, if not downright irresponsible, to undertake humanitarian work yet shy away from the causes and effects of too many children.

Since 1964 organizations such as Oxfam have learnt a lot, albeit slowly and often by the hard way. We have realized that the pressures which bear upon the urban poor in considering family size are usually very different from the needs and wants of the subsistence farmer. The admonishments and best intentions of much standard family planning propaganda can make sense to those living in a cash economy, but to the likes of Nanje Gowda they are an insult to the intelligence.

Women have to be found to convince farmers that a large family is not the only means of insuring for old age; that it is possible for the first children to survive healthily and that a large number of children is not in itself a wise criterion for assessing social status.

As likely as not, the women gathered round village wells hold the key to a solution to much of the population problem. They speak out, boast or complain of the indifference and the temperaments of their husbands and of the attitudes of their mothers-in-law, two determining insti-

tutes in the social structure.

Women hold the key to change in the village because it is they who will first be

halved within a year, would help to speed land reform, or strengthen the co-operative movement, so these two-child families could be

Keeping a watch on population

by Brian Johnson
Since the mid-1960s, the growth industry of population studies has left the human fertility explosion far behind. But despite all the dollars and the diligence in statistical demography and every aspect of human reproductive behaviour, there remains a void in the centre of population studies.

The void remains unfilled partly for ideological, but largely for institutional reasons: a tendency towards conventional specialism on the part of demographers has been accompanied by the familiar phenomenon of territorial defensiveness. Demographers have generally adhered closely to the *Oxford Dictionary's* definition of their field: "that branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of births, deaths, diseases etc".

Thus a World Health Organization population consultant can write recently that "there is no evidence from death rates, birth rates, sickness rate, or any other biological measurement of a deficiency of necessary resources to maintain life at a high standard". At the same time, ecologists, environmentalists and increasing numbers of economists and even politicians are assuming that population growth is a crucial factor in determining the future prospects for our species.

Who is right? How much does the WHO consultant know about "any other biological measurement" so as to feel confident in making such an assertion? His article concentrates on past evidence of available nutrition, based solely upon birth, death and disease statistics. But what about the future? What about the genetic risks of crop collapses due to monoculture, for example, or the future prospects for our species?

It is becoming clearer to us all that in the matter of population in relation to environmental carrying capacity are restricted to biological definition? Why not geophysical measurement, or geological, climatological or oceanographic?

It is becoming increasingly clear that underlying forces in these non-biological, non-anthropological spheres are affecting climate, change and Sahel starvation, and will affect (eventual limits to growth) the population prospects of man. Then there is the overwhelming importance of the political factor which largely dictates peoples' and countries' share of world resources, and their choice of technology and lifestyle which makes them seek (or need) those resources.

If the birth rate in the *favelas* of Brazil were to be halved within a year, would that help to speed land reform, or strengthen the co-operative movement, so these two-child families could be

continue to slug it out. What is needed in this World Population Year is an initiative that will encourage each country to thrash out its own view of its population's future in a knowledge that others are doing so too.

What have demographers to say on these matters? Little that is scientific and yet based upon a holistic view of the population resources-environment inter-relationship. This is hardly surprising, as our concern with the picture of population in its total environmental context is so recent.

But after the storms raised by the Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* report, some demographers and other social and political scientists are beginning to examine what sorts of environmental and technological as well as economic studies are needed for government to adopt population policies designed to adjust response-to-population ratios.

Some of these are also beginning to recognize that such studies cannot sensibly be tackled globally, but must be mounted at the national level, where political consciousness resides and where decisions and actions must be taken.

Integrated "futures" studies of this sort would naturally mesh with the new vein of interest in social objectives beyond pure economic index targets. That this trend is strongly on the increase is clearly indicated by preparations for the mid-point review of the United Nations second development decade. A "population watch" representing the population component to such new total resource futu-

re should obviously be integrated into this review process. But beyond this immediate concern, "population impact studies" should be a crucial preliminary to the much longer-term development strategy which all countries now need.

Any proposal for a worldwide "population watch" must face the fact that different governments worry about their long-term policies at widely different rates. But this is itself a major reason for urgency in setting up a system of national "snapshot photographs" of expectations. Such a system should be an essential part of any planning of national goals which could lead to a gradual mutual modification of international expectations.

The resource crisis is bringing such thinking rapidly to the fore, but countries today are still making plans on the basis of vague assumptions that somehow other nations' technologies or resources will become available for them to use and that

The author is Director of the Institute for the Study of International Organizations and a consultant to the United Nations Population Division.

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In May 1974 the Government announced an increase of 60 per cent in its annual voluntary contribution as an expression of confidence in UNICEF. The total amount thereby became £1.3 million (US\$3 million).

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EANS WHICH DEFEAT THE END

is a growing discrepancy between Turkey's stated aims in and the methods used to them. The former are or admitted by a wide range of international opinion to be unreasonable. Since 1963 Turkish Cypriots had not the rights promised to under the basic articles of constitution which Turkey, Greece and Britain, had seen. Western diplomats succeeded in dissuading from intervening in 1963 the various crises which were willing to admit grievances against the of Archbishop Makarios at least partly justified, when Turkey did a plunge of intervention after the final provocation of the Ioannides-Sampson it would have been able to expect her to without seeing those grievances put to rights.

After reason the Turkish went in on July 20, it for the pleasure of Archbishop Makarios to unfettered power seek and Turkish Cypriots logically, their aim to "constitutional order" could have been interpreted as meaning that they the letter of the 1960 Constitution to be re-enforced—with vice-president, and representation at all the state from the government downwards, but still in of a unitary state. Of impartial observers of 1963 shared the view that that formula was unworkable, and that Cypriots needed some inviolable form of security.

ASSEMBLY MEN NOW

our Party in Scotland has political realities. That leaning of the decision at weekend's special conference goes by an overwhelming in, in one day instead of eduled two, in favour of a legislative assembly in Scotland. Whether it was a conversion or a pledge whether it has come in blunt the electoral appeal of Scottish Nationalists, the majority of dealers know precisely what it is and—these are all matters taining speculation. What is that this was a vote for abol of political respect in Scotland today.

eds an embarrassing clash the Labour Government party in Scotland. For in London to have been on devolution for Scotland the expressed wishes in Scotland would have surd. The Government's ion plans would in all likely have had to be if the conference had their own Scottish executive in its rejection of embryo. This weekend's avoids that kind of cont But what is more import that it marks the accept all political parties that in favour of a Scottish y is too strong to resist. does not mean that there is time a roaring mighty separatist sentiment. Thearies are certainly im by the recent progress Nationalists and fearful they may achieve next is the Scottish National which has been calling the which the others have ed. But the Nationalists

have done this by canalizing the support not only of those who believe in the full doctrine of independence but of a good many others who simply want some form of parliamentary devolution. That is the prevailing mood in Scotland today.

Scotsmen have always been conscious of their national identity. Now, stimulated by the prospect of oil and encouraged by the Kilbrandon Commission whose report conferred official respectability on the idea of devolution, they want this identity to be expressed in constitutional arrangements. They want more control over their own affairs in general and the oil revenues in particular.

The demand is usually expressed in only the most general terms and there are a number of people in Scotland, including more than might be suspected in the Scottish Labour Party, who believe that it is a mistake to make concessions to this point of view. Those who take this stand should not be caricatured as political Caenites. They fear constitutional changes of great moment being made in a mood of short-term party political expediency. They know that the history of Scottish nationalism has been one of ebbs and flows and they are not convinced that the present trend of feeling has become a settled national conviction. And they are disturbed at the prospect of Scottish public debate being diverted from questions of policy to endless constitutional tinkering.

There is logic in such objections. But what has now been decided in effect is that, no matter what their theoretical merits, to campaign on such

grounds would be politically disastrous. They are all assembly men now. So the practical question is what kind of assembly. No stability could be expected from setting up a Scottish assembly in a grudging spirit with the minimum powers that a reluctant government in London felt it had to concede. It is better to devolve the widest powers consistent with preserving the United Kingdom as a political and economic unit. It could be that the Scottish people have taken one step along that road they will not be satisfied with any stopping place short of full independence. If so, it would be neither possible nor desirable to keep them within the United Kingdom against their wishes.

But the purpose should be to devise a form of devolution that will give lasting satisfaction without repeated adjustment. The assembly must be directly elected and have legislative powers. But in what fields? The critical point is that Scotsmen should feel that they have sufficient control over their own economic and industrial affairs. This means going further than Kilbrandon. It means giving Scottish executive a share of the oil revenue and control over much of the British Treasury's present expenditure in Scotland by putting it in the form of a block grant. But it does not follow that independent revenue raising powers need to be conferred as well, except conceivably as a small token in some fields. If a Scottish Executive had the right to determine its own level of public spending, as opposed to deciding how to use its money, then the economic integrity of the United Kingdom would be put in jeopardy.

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sion and crime

essor M. Hammerton

contributions which you made on TV and violence do usize how much easier it is to questions to be confident produce proof that confidence ed. It has been correctly out that the increase of in our society correlates with the spread of TV. But by itself, does not isal connexion; and no man sent that there have been changes in society which are equally responsible—or

For instance, the "child" might, with equal just, be jointly concerned with the forthcoming developments in connexion with the Admiralty's plans for the British Underwater Test and Evaluation Centre (BUTEC). This project will absorb most of the suitable land around Kyle itself which may be used for the construction of houses. The estimated requirement for labour may ultimately exceed 90, which is treble the present unemployment figure and it is hoped that many may be recruited for a variety of skills locally.

It will be seen therefore that in the whole parish of Lochalsh all available labour can be absorbed. Equally it demonstrates that it is developments of this size that seem to be right and proper for such an area thus avoiding the quite disproportionate pressures and demands that would follow a construction site for oil platforms.

In addition to BUTEC, the guaranteed continuation of the railway line to Kyle also helps to maintain the prospect of employment and of other small industries, thus

confirming the wisdom of the Highlands and Islands Board in their plans to establish an Advance Factory at Kyle.

Yours faithfully,
JAMIE STORMONT DARLING,
5 Charlotte Square,
Edinburgh.
Aug 16.

Population control

From Mr J. M. Green

Sir. In your leader on August 15 you appear to be advocating a totally laissez faire attitude to population control, arguing that we should be able to "cope" with a 4,750,000 increase by 2011, assuming all goes as predicted.

While I agree that direct government action is not desirable, I feel nevertheless that there is a strong need for a continuing propaganda campaign about the social desirability of limiting families to two children. The limitations in world resources should make us feel that we cannot look on any significant population increase (and roughly 10 per cent is significant) with complacency. This is especially true when one considers that the populations of underdeveloped countries are likely to increase at a much higher rate, and will indirectly affect us by using up a proportionately larger share of those same, limited, resources.

Contrary to popular belief, this country is not an island, but part of the main, and we are therefore affected by, and affect, the rest of the world.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. GREEN,
Flat 61, Highview,
Byron Way,
Northolt,
Middlesex.
August 15.

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THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 19 1974

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Collapse of Court Line

From Mr Peter Martin

In practice they had taken this for ten years by barricading themselves inside a number of territorial enclaves, but at the price of accepting restrictions on their movements and forgoing any share in the general conduct of their country's affairs.

The events of last month ap-

peared to offer a chance to ne-

gotiate a new and better consti-

tution, in which these enclaves

would be preserved (and proba-

bly enlarged) not as military

ghettos but as the territory of

the Turkish state or canton within

a bi-national federation.

By the beginning of last week Mr Clerides, representing the Greek Cypriots at the Geneva talks, was apparently willing to accept this principle, although of course he could not comply with the Turkish government's demand that he accept their proposal in all its territorial exorbitance without even taking thirty-six hours to consult his colleagues.

The Turkish government still assert that this is their aim. They still disclaim any desire to partition Cyprus, still less to annex it. In this they are probably sincere, for annexation would saddle them with the problem of governing a hostile Greek Cypriot population, while partition would enable Greece to establish a military base in Turkey's rear.

They still say that they want Cyprus to remain united (though not unitary) and independent. They still see themselves, and wish others to see them, as liberators and not conquerors.

That cannot change the fact that what they have actually done is to send three army divisions to Cyprus and occupy more than one third of its territory, clearly against the wishes of the majority of the population. Even for the Turkish Cypriots their action has

been at best a mixed blessing.

No doubt it has brought joy to many of the 66,000 who live north of the "Artilla Line". But what of the 44,000 who live south of it? Their sufferings since July 20 have been abundantly publicized by Turkish propagandists, and are not likely to cease now—unless the Turks allow themselves to be provoked into occupying the whole island, which is precisely what they say they do not want to do.

It is clear that the "independ-

ence" of Cyprus, if it is to mean

anything, is not compatible with

the permanent occupation of one

third of the island by Turkish

troops. Nor can the Turkish

Cypriots find true security under

the permanent protection of

Turkish bayonets.

Turkey's aim must be to obtain

conditions which will enable her to withdraw her troops, and which will enable the Turkish Cypriots to live in security after they have left.

Those conditions can only be

obtained by negotiation: ne-

gotiation between Turks and

Greeks, not by the unilateral

action of the Greeks.

Further, it is worthwhile asking

why no workable arrangements

could be made, after the collapse

of the aircraft of Court Line

Aviation to be used, with their

crews, to bring home the stranded

holidaymakers so that, among other

things, money from the bond could

be used to improve the creditors'

position instead of that of Court

Line's competitors whose aircraft

were chartered. Apart from the

risk of seizure abroad for debt

(which course would place the

secured creditors at risk) it is not

now the time to consider whether the

secured creditors of this sort of

business should have the rights to

do in our legal system as against

ordinary creditors such as the holi-

daymakers?

It is clear that the bonding system

exists to monitor their

finances so as specifically to pre-

vent just this sort of disaster. It is

well to recall the words of part of

paragraph 26 of the "Civil Aviation

Policy Guidance" by reference to

which the CAA is bound to exercise

its functions: "The Authority is

designed so that only those who

act within the rules and who have

adequate resources or financial

arrangements shall engage in the

organizing and wholesaling of air

travel. The Authority should not

use these powers to regulate competi-

tion among travel organizers.

If the powers had been used

rigorously this disaster would not

have occurred in the way that it has:

first, if there had been power to

regulate competition by the use

of the licensing system, some of the</



Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. X. Benito and Miss L. Pecher. The engagement is announced between Simon Xavier, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. M. Benito, of Alres, Ascot, Surrey, and Adrienne, elder daughter of Mrs C. Hatherill-Shephard and the late M. D. Pecher and step-daughter of Mr J. C. Hatherill-Shephard, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Mr A. H. Bevan and Miss S. J. Porter. The marriage will take place on August 24 between Alex, son of Professor and Mrs C. W. L. Bevan, of Cardiff, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Porter, of Denford, Northamptonshire.

Mr D. P. J. Crabtree and Mrs M. J. E. Ritchie. The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs N. N. Crabtree, of Lane End, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, and Jean, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. A. Ritchie, of Portway, Braintree, Devon.

Mr R. A. Douse and Miss C. L. Hayes. The engagement is announced between Raymond, son of Mr and Mrs R. C. R. Douse, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. of Melbourne, Australia, and Dr J. J. Hayes, of Moreton, Cheshire.

Mr D. K. Evans and Miss J. J. Orwin. The engagement is announced between David Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Evans, of Kingston, Jamaica, and Jennifer Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. L. Orwin, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. F. M. H. Evelyn and Miss A. P. Lindsell. The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in October, in London, on the occasion of the 25th wedding anniversary between Patrick Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, and Anne Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Lindsell, of Northwood House, Sharpham, Sussex.

Mr D. F. Hill and Miss J. A. Biddlecombe. The engagement is announced between David Forster, son of Captain D. C. Hill, DSO, RN, and Mrs Hill, of Bockendon Grange, Westwood Heath, Coventry, and Jennifer Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Biddlecombe, of Well Cottage, Seal, Kent.

Mr J. E. Johns and Miss A. M. L. Hollis. The engagement is announced between David Edward, son of Mr and Mrs S. H. Johns, of College Farm, Wasborough, Warwick, and Anna Margaret Lorraine, younger daughter of Colonel E. G. Hollis, OBE, of Georgetown, Guyana, and Mrs B. Hollis, of Trinity Road, Whetstone, of C. E. Johns, and Miss A. M. L. Hollis.

The engagement is announced between Colin Ellis, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. M. Ellis, of St Annes' Terrace, St Helier, Jersey, and Willis Smith, younger daughter of Mr W. S. Robertson and the late Mrs Jean Robertson of Byways, Dunbar, East Lothian.

Mr J. H. Maxwell and Miss E. F. Minor. The engagement is announced between Stuart Hamilton, younger son of Mr and Mrs Sam Maxwell, of Taumarunui, New Zealand, and Elaine Francis, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. E. Minor, of Cayton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. R. Patterson and Miss E. E. Butler. The engagement is announced between Colin, eldest son of Mrs R. Patterson and the late Mr J. A. C. Patterson, of Isfield, Sussex, and Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. Butler, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

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COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
August 18: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Thomas Nicol, DD preached the sermon.

The Queen will open the new headquarters of the Royal Academy of Dancing at Vicarage Crescent, Battersea, on November 5.

Marriages

Sir Thos Crawford and Miss P. Chater
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 17, at St Peter's Church, Parham, between Sir Thos Crawford, of Parham, Sussex, and Miss Pamela Chater, of Putborough, Sussex. The Rev John Chater officiated.

Mr R. Thompson and Miss M. M. McKay
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 17, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, of the Welts, Kent, of Mr R. Thompson, Warren Drive, Heds, Sussex, and Miss Margaret McKay, elder daughter of Sir John McKay, The Mount, Long Slip, Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and the late Mr G. McKay, Father K. Mulvey, OF, and Father W. Howell took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of French lace and woven cotton. Her short, off-the-shoulder, off-the-shoulder, and a small marquise, and she carried an open posy of marquises, garters and lilies-of-the-valley. Her sister, Miss Janine McKay, and Miss Clair Fearns attended her. Mr Graham Davis was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride. The honeymoon is being spent touring in Great Britain.

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Ancient Palestine, 3100 BC-AD 640, British Museum, 10-5.

Display of costumes used in the BBC television series *Elizabeth*. R. King's Wine Cellar, Hampton Court Palace, 9.30-3.30.

Exhibition: "I'll put a girdle round the earth in a day": centenary of the birth of Guglielmo Marconi, Science Museum, 10-6.

The Queen's Life Guard, mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, Whitehall, 11.

Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brember, 91; Sir Lionel Brett, 63; Right Rev Dr G. A. Ellison, 64; Mr David Hume, 52; Lord Evans, High Sheriff of Lancashire, 64; Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 60; Mrs Justice Hetherington, 50; Mr Richard Ingram, 37; Sir Alec Kirkbride, 77; Sir Hubert Pirman, 73; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 74.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Mr. Christopher Leonard Williams, of Mill Hill on Sea (duty paid, £30,016) ... £17,762

Mr. Norman Puleston of Newbold, Mr. Hobbs, solicitor, of Sutton, (duty paid, £11,140) ... £7,221

Mr. Percy Thomas Williams, of Thorpe Bay, Essex (duty paid, £25,750) ... £28,555

A memorial service for Sir Frederick Brundrett will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields at 11.30 am on Wednesday, September 25. Those wishing to have seats reserved for the service should apply in writing to the Naval Personnel Section, Directorate 2, Ministry of Defence, Room 208, Archway Block South, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London, SW1A 2BE, not later than September 10.

Memorial service

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Missionary societies agree to work together

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The two greatest Anglican missionary societies, which historically were mainly responsible for the extension of the Church of England into a worldwide communion, often seemed to be more rivals than partners. In that they reflected the divisions within the church itself, the Church Missionary Society is traditionally supported by the evangelical and low church constituency, the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by the Anglo-Catholic and high church establishment.

Faced with overwhelming difficulties in common, the two societies have now agreed to work together wherever possible. That is not the compromising of distinct positions under the pressure of necessity, although some voices may be heard to call for such a merger. It reflects the growing sense in the Church of England generally that the high and low sides of churchmanship are two sides of the same coin.

For a long time the Church of England's proud claim to be both a Catholic and a Protestant church concerned the two societies that represent the two extremes of the spectrum.

Civil wars are always the most bitter. The friction still comes to the surface from time to time, whether at the top in certain doctrinal discussions at General Synod level, or partially with

the appointment of an incumbent of one churchmanship to a parish with a tradition of the other. But it is undoubtedly lessening, and may be past. The suspicion of Roman Catholicism has diminished the suspicion felt towards Anglo-Catholicism.

It is no longer unusual to find evangelical Anglicans making common cause with Roman Catholics, and finding not just causes but ideas in common, too.

The latest report of the joint working party drawn from the CMS and the USPG has just been published. At one point the setting up of the working party was held up as a first step towards merging the societies, but the report finds that an irrelevancy at the moment.

It said: "The working party agreed that to discuss a merger of the two societies at this stage was to evade the real issue before us. That was quite simply, how to resurrect the societies and perhaps the whole church, and what new links between the church, to meet the new situation in world mission.

"We are the servants of world mission. This mission is no longer from Europe outwards—it is from the everywhere to everywhere, from the whole Church to the whole world. It is no longer simply 'foreign parts'—home and overseas missions are one.

"It is no longer from the

young churches to be leaders there,

and the receiving of missionaries

from overseas to Britain. It is

itself missionary territory.

Both societies will continue to put their traditional role, sending

missionaries and related forms of help abroad, as their first priority. But both see other roles emerging from the changing missionary

realities: the raising of overseas

nationals who will return to their

own countries to be leaders there,

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The report respects traditional parish loyalties to one or other church and sees no point in riding roughshod over them. But the need for closer cooperation is clear.

More importantly than talk of structural union is the need to work together to detect what is going to be the significant unit of church life for the rest of the century, and what our creative relationships to this unit should be.

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Imports of printing presses up to £13.4m

By Edward Townsend

British printers have been selling off a large number of their older machines abroad and replacing them with imported presses, according to the British Printing Industries Federation.

Printing machinery manufacturers' sales in Britain last year were worth £83m—an increase in value of 13 per cent over 1972—but the BPIF says the number of machines exported exceeded by a wide margin the British total.

Because of the low unit value of exports, the federation suspects that a high proportion was second-hand equipment sold by printers.

Imports of letterpress, gravure and flexographic and large offset litho machines in 1973 were worth £13.4m, compared with £9.9m in 1972. Offset litho equipment accounted for £11.2m of the total, compared with £7.6m in the previous year.

In its latest *Economic Trends Bulletin*, the federation says: "The unit value of machines imported was more than twice as much as in 1972 and, although part of this increase is attributable to higher prices and the fall in the value of sterling, there can be no doubt that the larger machines constitute a rising proportion of total imports."

Japan may ease exchange curbs

Tokyo, Aug. 18.—Japan is considering easing foreign exchange controls shortly in an attempt to encourage an inflow of dollars, finance ministry officials said.

The ministry is considering removal of the ban on investments by non-residents in short-term Japanese bonds, including government-guaranteed bonds or unlisted bonds of less than one year.

Unctad proposes stabilization fund and buffer stocks for commodities

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, Aug. 18

A multi-commodity stabilization programme is proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, whose 66-nation board begins a four-week meeting here on Tuesday.

Mr Gamani Corea of Ceylon, the new Unctad Secretary-General, says it is a note to the board that the results of intergovernmental consultations on commodities in recent years have been "meagre and disappointing".

The international community has failed so far to come to grips with the problems of safeguarding developing countries from a deterioration in their terms of trade and from excessive fluctuations in their export prices and earnings.

Unctad suggests, therefore, a new approach to the commodity problem, including "a series of buffer stocks for a range of commodities, supported by a central fund". It believes this would meet some of the current concerns about the possible dangers of shortage or over-supply in future years.

Its main aim would be to ensure that prices obtained by developing nations for exported

commodities "attain satisfactory and stable levels and are kept in an appropriate relationship to the prices of essential goods they import". International indexing of prices is among measures envisaged for achieving this.

Closer policy coordination among producing countries could also provide a countervailing power when the marketing system for a specific commodity is controlled by multinational corporations.

Unctad estimates that the overall trade balance of developing countries (other than the major oil exporters) in 1974 will worsen by between \$5,000m (about £2,118m) and \$9,000m compared with 1972, while there will be an additional deterioration—ranging from \$13,000m to \$23,000m, according to the assumptions made—in 1975.

Mr Corea sees the current changes in the world economy as offering "a new opportunity for the international community to make the more fundamental changes which are necessary in the longer run to achieve a more rational international division of labour in a growing world economy".

He adds: "A major opportunity has now arisen for raising

Chesterfield starts big drive for industry

By Ronald Kershaw

Chesterfield Borough Council, granted intermediate area status last week after a five-year fight, is to start a drive for new industry. It plans to ask for financial assistance from the EEC regional fund when it is finally set up.

No "miracles" are expected immediately in view of the economic climate and the reluctance of industry to invest, but once the situation eases, "we are ready and eager to develop", Mr D. R. Harrison, deputy town clerk, said.

With government incentives now available to incoming industrialists, including 20 per cent building grants, loans at preferential rates, removal grants for manufacturing and service industry, tax allowances and so on, Chesterfield feels it is ripe for development.

It has a 65-acre industrial estate fully serviced, ready for new companies. It is close to a new motorway-standard road, the A61, due to open next year, and has land at £8,000 an acre, a third less than that of their near neighbour, Sheffield.

The local authority is building units for new companies, while private developers are setting up factories and sites for bigger concerns.

If, on the other hand, we are in the real world where goods have to be produced and capital replaced when it wears out and accumulated to provide for expansion over time, contraction of the money supply may very well affect "real" variables.

Consumption may be held back as credit is restricted; firms may have to cut production as their borrowing ability is curtailed. The most likely result in both cases is unemployment

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Where real economics differs from Monopoly

From Mr J. P. Shackleton

Sir, I read Mr Peter Clarke's letter on the "Barber Effect" this morning (August 12) with interest, but with some concern at the ease with which Mr Clarke jumped from games of Monopoly and prisoner of war camps to the "real" world.

Is it not apparent that both of these analogies differ from "real" economies in one absolutely crucial manner?—namely that in neither situation are commodities produced or reproduced. In each case goods or assets are given from outside, and unless Monopoly money and cigarettes are hoarded, changes in the "money supply" will generate changes in the price level.

This is tautological, and the obvious way to combat inflation is to stop expanding the money supply. (Though since the "real" income in the system is given from outside, changes in money values are irrelevant to the total real income, so quite why we would need to combat inflation is another question.)

Even redistribution seems unlikely to be the reason in Mr Clarke's examples.

"What make?" she said. "A Saab", I said—trying to put a bold from on the idea.

Flashing her eyes at me and with a voice of scorn she replied: "You don't want one made in India do you?" Yours appropriately, G. W. BARBER.

Tudor Hardware Store, 5 The Parade, Coulson Road, Old Coulson, Surrey.

August 12.

Meriden is missing the point

From Mr A. M. Conybeare

Sir, Surely Norton-Villiers-Triumph Ltd, and the Meriden Co-operative are missing the point and concentrating on a product which, though it is, is vulnerable to changes of fashion which were too much for their predecessors.

The point they are missing is the unceasing demand for everyday personal transport, which has been met successfully by the clip-on engine, the moped, the scooter, and now by the Japanese step-through motor cycle. This is the golden fleece, of which dithered only a few strands have been captured.

Let us hope that, unknown to us, there is something in the pipeline that will soon be a familiar sight in streets and parking places throughout the world, as were the Italian scooters and as are the Japanese lightweights.

These last have gone farther

than anything to meet most people's needs. They are delightful to ride, comfortable, steady, lively, quiet in most respects, economical, reliable, serviceable. They are, however, not the last word. Luggage attachments are afterthoughts. The gear transmission can be noisy. Above all, they have done nothing to make their riders safer, less vulnerable to a skid or to a knock from another vehicle.

There is a tremendous reward awaiting the first to overcome these disadvantages within the existing compact form which is never held standing for long periods in traffic jams, and is never impossible to park.

More than injections of money, our industry needs

mediation on these lines.

Yours faithfully, J. H. GRACEY,

The Board Room, Inland Revenue, Somerset House.

Validity of surtax demand

From Mr S. H. Gracey

Sir, In his letter which was published on August 14, Mr Holder argues first that the surtax surcharge imposed by this year's Finance Act is inherently defective, because it is based on the income of a period and, secondly, that the demands issued for payment on July 1 of the first instalment of the surcharge were unauthorized and invalid.

I think I should make it clear that in the view of the Inland Revenue (and, their legal advisers) there is no substance in either point. As to the first, it is not uncommon for tax rates to be fixed after the end of the period to which they are to apply. Thus the original range of surtax for 1972-73, before the introduction of the surcharge, was fixed by the 1973 Finance Act; and this Act itself was passed some time after the end of the 1972-73 tax year. The same is true of surtax rates for most previous years.

On Mr Holder's second point the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, which he mentions in his letter, goes somewhat wider than he suggests. It provides a brief that a Resolution of the House of Commons for the variation of any existing tax (subject to certain requirements which have been satisfied here) "have statutory effect if contained in an Act of Parliament". Surtax for 1972-73, including the surcharge, falls squarely within the terms of the Act.

The tax was imposed in the 1972 Finance Act, without fixing the rates; the rates were then fixed by the 1973 Finance Act; and, to put the surcharge into effect, these rates were varied first by a Resolution of the House of Commons at the time of this year's Budget, and subsequently by this year's Finance Act. The date of July 1 for the payment of the first instalment of the surcharge was contained in the Resolution as well as in the Finance Act.

For the period between the passing of the Resolution and the enactment of the Finance Act, the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act thus puts the Inland Revenue in the same position as it is in after the Finance Act has been passed. Demands for payment issued by the Controller of Surtax are therefore valid.

Yours faithfully, J. H. GRACEY, The Board Room, Inland Revenue, Somerset House.

CAB urges route-sharing

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Aug. 18

Operating certificates for United States Airlines covering North Atlantic routes expire next year, and in line with a full review of these routes a report by the bureau of operating rights of the Civil Aeronautics Board has called for extensive changes.

The bureau recommends a

streamlining of Pan Am and TWA services across the North Atlantic, as well as opening the transatlantic routes to many

interested parties.

Mersey docks again open

Three hundred cargo handling maintenance engineers employed by the Mersey Docks & Harbour Company return to duty this morning after nine weeks' unofficial strike over pay, which closed the port to container traffic and seriously hampered all other trade.

The engineers, who had been claiming an immediate increase of £7 a week, have gone back for a lump sum of £50 a man, and the promise of a new wage agreement from October 7.

The docks company has had to deploy extra staff to deal



Eni 1973

4,996 million dollars of consolidated gross sales
7,574 million dollars of gross investments in property, plant and equipment
106 million dollars of net profit for the year
473 million dollars of annual allowance for depreciation, depletion and amortization of fixed assets
1,250 million dollars of new investments
Total employment of 81,221 persons

points of view, the functionality of the group in Italian economic environment. In fact the government's "petroleum plan" designed to reinforce the degree of autonomy and security in Italian oil-supply requirements, while fully recognizing the traditional Italian petroleum industry system consisting of many individual operators, has assigned ENI a role of primary importance.

One of the results of this, relative to directives stressing the desirability of increasing ENI activities, was an agreement between AGIP and the Shell group wherein AGIP acquired the refining and product marketing company Shell Italiana (which has now been renamed Industria Italiana Petroli—I.P.). This acquisition brought with it a contract for long-term supplies of conspicuous annual amounts of crude by Shell.

In the chemical sector of ENI-group activities, ANIC and its subsidiaries have notably expanded both production and sales. The largest 1973 production increases were in fertilizers (+13.5%), synthetic rubbers (+11.4%), chemical fibres (+9.5%), and synthetic resins (+7.5%).

Despite a massive marketing campaign in Italy, where chemical product markets were very tight, there was a more notable increase in sales revenues from exported products.

The programme for expanding and supplementing group productive capacities was pursued intensively during 1973.

Among the main new initiatives were: production of acrylonitrile, a large increase in ethylene capacity, a new unit to produce polybutadiene in emulsion, the construction of plants for fabricating plastic products, for making water treating and purifying chemicals and for manufacturing microfibrous materials.

In addition to these main production initiatives, work continued in Sardinia on construction of the chemical manu-

facturing complex at Ottana (Nuoro) and on the hydrocarbon aromatics separation facilities at Sarroch (Cagliari), as well as on the plant which will produce single-cell protein from m-para-phenol for use in animal feed supplements.

In concluding this panorama of chemical production initiatives, it should be mentioned that planning was in process for various new investments which include supplementary capacities to be constructed in Sicily for producing polymers, hydraulic cement and for fabricating plastic products.

In the textile sector both production and sales developed favourably. At the end of 1973 textile production by LANEROSI averaged an increase of 7.3% in comparison with the year before. Among the company's subsidiaries those producing knitwear and ready-made garments showed particularly good results.

The engineering and services division of the ENI group again in 1973 achieved excellent results, acquiring important contracts, including the licensing of proprietary processes, the most significant of which were for plants to be built in Iran, Iraq, Canada, the United States, Australia and the People's Republic of China.

The mechanical manufacturing company of the ENI group, NUOVO PIGNONE, which manufactures compressors, turbines, process vessels and other equipment for the oil refining and chemical industries, including control instrumentation and process computers achieved significant results this year, particularly in the marketing of large centrifugal compressors.

Evidence of the achievements in production and marketing made by the ENI group is to be found in the group's consolidated statements of income and financial position for 1973.

Consolidated gross sales of goods and services, excluding intergroup transactions, amounted to \$4,996.0 million. Net sales, after deduction of the excise taxes collected for the government, totalled \$4,068.0 million, an increase of 55% over 1972. Inter-group transactions reached a total of \$330.4 million.

During the past three years the amount of group investments have been, on the average, equal to 33% of gross sales. In the period 1971-1973 group investments have amounted to almost three-quarters of the current value of property, plant and equipment.

In 1973, in the course of carrying out plans for increasing the group's capabilities and potentialities, new investments in fixed assets totalled \$1,250.0 million (an increase of 33% over 1972), of which a large part (about 34% of the total) went to cover cost of initiatives in the natural gas transport and distribution field.

Total foreign investments made during the year amounted to \$557.2 million, 65% more than in 1972.

Consolidated gross profit of the group for the year after income taxes permitted allocating \$472.7 million for depreciation, depletion and amortization of fixed assets, leaving a net profit of \$106.2 million of which \$44.4 million were pertaining to minority interests in subsidiaries and \$68.8 million were pertaining to ENI, the parent company of the group.

ENI is represented in U.K. by:
ING. MARCO LEONE,
STANHOPE HOUSE,
47 PARK LANE,
LONDON W.1.
Tel. 493 8211.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME

	Revenue		Costs, Expenses and Taxes	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Sales of (a):				
Oil, products and natural gas	2,773.5	3,835.3	547.5	711.9
Engineering and construction services	174.4	205.0	1,635.3	2,522.7
Total for oil and gas sector	2,947.9	4,100.3	961.0	928.0
Petrochemical products	334.6	532.7	174.2	242.3
Textile products	182.6	204.2	345.4	472.7
Mechanical equipment	85.2	104.9	3,663.4	4,877.6
Other products	47.5	53.9	Income before taxes and minority interest in subsidiaries	153.0
				31

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gilts: interpreting the interest rate pointers

sharp fall in gilts last month as a great disappointment to their firmness for June and July. For the month the price of a risk-free stock fell by 1.5 per cent.

short-term outlook is unusually disquieting. Since monetary policy in the States has been the key's main weapon in fighting inflation and there is no likelihood of any real with President Ford. On the contrary, all the signs are the tightening of credit United States Government at the shrine of old-time religion of money and honest finances comes ever more de-

has kept interest rates mostly at all-time peaks. Despite the British attempts to lower interest rates in April and May have, tentatively, been frustrated. Kingdom rates are only 1 or 1½ per cent at the beginning of

week there were signs of a new sterling weakness. At this reflected the movement of the July trade which show that of the oil of the non-oil deficit, in June, is doing so very well. But it was also partly ending of the discrepancy between United Kingdom rates and interest rates which had been kept pound firm in the first this year.

Today's money supply show that the central bank deficit in the first July 17 was unusually large. The Bank of England at this was "erratic". Provides an insight into the authorities' reluctance to revalue the medium-dated "cap" may have decided not the market further for the being and to let the supply cover the Government's financing needs. The all-edged sales in the quarter prevented prices as much as the market strength justified. But the present weakness may encourage the authorities to sell much more, but only do so by pushing interest rates once more are clear political binds this. If the authorities do not money supply growth, a renewed danger of inflation. The main for buying gilts at that, over the long particularly if inflation down, they may prove a highly profitable investment. On the other hand, money supply remains stable, inflation will not own and the gilts market never turn the corner.

Securities it sort of ings?

Securities was a classic market stock and as such in a severe drubbing in rent bear phase, with price down a third this year alone. What is considered now is a group that built its in a bull market on of a fine and active business and the buying valued assets and earnings. It is, in fact, its make-up to the core earnings of a general quality and it should be viewed in a light.

moment, of course, the market is uneasy, in its sense and about own particular problems. The £4.5m lost by Properties in South and the £1.5m that the dropped when it sold its holding in P & O. London Indemnity and Insurance, consolidated when it contributed group profit, its ex- property investment



Mr. Oliver Jessel, chairman of Jessel Securities: coping with a changing market.

is low. But last year Jessel effectively pumped £12m into LIGIS while its premium income was almost matched by outgoings. While this situation has stabilized, little if any profit can be expected from LIGIS this year.

Where Jessel is largely pinning his hopes, then, is Johnson & Firth Brown, which is benefiting from the shortage and high price of steel, though beyond the current year one can see a marked downturn in the demand for steel beginning around the turn of 1974.

Whether Jessel is still a creature of stock market fortunes of a group now able to generate sufficient earnings from industry to keep its head above water remains to be seen, but a cut in the dividend for the year ended in June would not help its case, and judging by its historic p/e ratio of under 2 and yield of 5 per cent, the market is going to need a lot of convincing.

Town & City Properties De-gearing is the key

For the real news about Town & City Properties, namely, how much of the Central & District portfolio has so far been sold, shareholders will have to await a statement with the accounts. What is already clear at this stage, however, is that Sterling Guarantee's management, now even more secure at the helm, is starting by sweeping as much dirt out of the cupboard as possible now.

That explains the decision to write off the £9.1m interest charges on C & D's acquisition cost against profit and loss account instead of capitalizing it as the City had been warned to expect—even though it left the interim dividend modestly uncovered and made the passing of the final virtually unavoidable.

But it also suggests that Town & City is in a fine hurry to prop up its image in the market by maintaining a competitive profile. Indeed, it might not be wise at this stage to attach too much faith to an early restoration of the dividend, in which case the shares at 18p must be pinning their hopes on the capital appreciation that can only accompany a revival in the prospects of the property market as a whole.

The key to the dividend, though, remains how fast the de-gearing exercise can be pressed along and that in turn must hinge largely upon Town & City's success in disposing of properties.

Market talk is that group sales last year could have been as high as £40m with yields believed to be holding up in the 6 to 6½ per cent range which is encouraging if true. But if that represents the relatively easily

marketable component of the portfolio, the going could get a good deal tougher from here.

Final: 1973-4 (1972-3)
Capitalization £45.7m
Gross rents £25.8m (£16.9m)
Pre-tax profits £1.64m (£5.60m)
Dividend gross 0.7p (1.45p)

Dixons Photographic Reduction in borrowings

After the 11 per cent setback in interim pre-tax profits and the cautious statement, the market greeted Dixons Photographic's full year's 24 per cent pre-tax profits fall to £3.75m with some relief and pushed the shares slightly ahead on Friday.

During the year to end April, selling space rose by 18 per cent but retail turnover was only 16 per cent ahead—with the obvious implications for margins. Dixons saw increasing pressure from the discounters in the audio and TV sectors but sales of own brand photographic equipment held up reasonably well with the current split between the two activities about 50/50.

The name of the game now is to build up liquidity. At the year end, borrowings were around the £5m mark; they are currently £5.5m, and should be around £6m by next April as instalment debts and stocks fall.

Last year, it appears that market share improved. In a year's time it should be higher still as some of the competition goes under but a larger bite of smaller morsel is really scant encouragement at the present time to buy the shares despite the p/e ratio for the "A" shares at 17p of just over 2 and an almost acceptable yield of 7.7 per cent.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £4.44m
Sales £49.7m (£40.4m)
Pre-tax profits £3.75m (£4.96m)
Earnings per share 8.4p (12.7p)
Dividend gross 1.31p (1.01p)

Dover Engineering

Classic ill-timing

Shareholders in Dover Engineering have good cause for disquiet over the judgment of their board. First, they may wonder that they were given no reason to expect other than the £200,000 profit which was forecast at the interim late in December.

Second they may wonder at the classic ill-timing of the venture into property and residential development by Abbed Properties, now largely in the process of disposal. Abbed was bought for £105,000, its then net worth, in October 1972. At that time it was mainly a dealing company, but the aim was to expand into housing and this was done by means of acquiring a residential land portfolio over the next year or so. How heavily the group became committed is apparent now in the scale of the £650,000 write-down of the property portfolio and the £212,000 of exceptional items and provisions.

The engineering business remains buoyant enough with order books still firm. But the rationale of the property diversification was to remove dependence on a range of interests which, in profit terms, had been running steadily downhill. After last year's performance the management will have a hard time persuading the market that the present trend in engineering is sustainable over the medium term, and that is bound to be bearish for the shares at 13p.

Final: 1973-4 (1972-3)
Capitalization 0.52m
Sales £4.25m (£1.73m)
Pre-tax loss £0.33m (£0.13m*)
Dividend gross 1p (2.2p)
* Profit

Business Diary in Europe: Belgian baron's goal



Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, thrusting industrialist.

an acting chief of state during General Franco's illness.

According to the Minister of Information and Tourism, Señor Pio Cabanillas, the step was taken in line with the government's constant concern about the material and social welfare of the Spanish people. But he did not mention two other vital reasons. They are that the wage freeze in fact was not highly effective, and that the inflation at the moment of political tension coinciding with the 81 year old General Franco's illness could bring about implicit threats of widespread strikes in this country where strikes are generally considered illegal.

For example, the British will be shown the Palais d'Égmont, where Mr Heath signed Britain's accession treaty to the European Community, or the battlefield at Waterloo where the Duke of Wellington triumphed over Napoleon. Anti-marketeers will presumably choose the second option.

Spanish puzzle

With inflation at the same record rate as last year, and with signs of a slowdown in tourism, construction and the manufacture of consumer goods, the decision of the Spanish Government to remove ceilings on wage increases less than 10 months after they were imposed is a puzzling one in terms of classic economic theory.

It was apparently not an easy decision for the government, headed by Prince Juan Carlos

Chicago has a golden outlook

President Ford has just signed legislation lifting the ban on private gold ownership with effect from January 1. For Leo Melamed and Everett Harris, at least, this Act finally enables a dream to come true—the establishment of a futures market for gold bullion.

"We want to win the gold market", says Mr Melamed, chairman of Chicago's international monetary market (IMM). "We've got a better chance here than rival commodity markets because we've talked the mostest and the first with the brokers."

The experienced and colourful commodity trader sits behind a cluttered desk in his office with black painted walls and curtains drawn, as he declares his faith in the future of the Chicago exchange.

He feels certain now that, given time, the exchange will be the centre of the world gold market, with arbitrage business strong between Chicago and London and many thousands of Americans actively trading.

Mr Everett Harris, president of the IMM and the mercantile exchange, is absolutely convinced that gold futures trading will take on, just as he was convinced in 1968 that America would sooner or later have to devalue the dollar and just as he is convinced that the international monetary system will never be entirely free of dependence on gold.

The IMM will have a lot of competition, however, because other commodity exchanges in this country, in Chicago as well as in New York and on the west coast, are developing their own plans for gold futures markets and being promoted by men just as persuasive as Mr Melamed.

Such markets as are established will have considerable variations making it difficult to conduct arbitrage operations easily between them and quite possibly adding to confusion.

In time possibly only one or two of the exchanges will manage to establish permanent and active gold futures markets.

The IMM probably has the best chance of success, simply because Mr Melamed and Mr Harris were willing to take a big gamble. Certain that the gold legislation would materialize, the IMM ordered \$60,000

worth of electrical equipment for the gold futures market almost a year ago.

Plans are already advanced to redesign the floor of the mercantile exchange to make room for a gold dealing centre and come January 1 the IMM will be better prepared and equipped than its rivals to deal in gold futures.

The IMM will also be of greatest interest to London bullion dealers, as it alone is using 100 or units with a fineness of 0.995, which makes direct arbitrage with London easy, whereas other exchanges seem to be adopting standard units measured in kilos.

"Don't forget prices are set by the forces of supply and demand and the markets do not cause the fluctuations", says Mr Melamed.

The United States Treasury adds that the significance of the London gold fixings is likely to decline after a time, as the futures prices set in the United States become the predominant price mechanism.

Mr Melamed admits, when pressed, that this will only really happen when a viable market has been established here, which

he estimates could well take two or three years.

Neither Mr Harris nor Mr Melamed really believes that the futures market will hold a strong attraction for institutional investors. The sort of business they expect is from people who want to speculate and they expect that contracts as long as 18 months will be

years. Fears that a futures market will produce strong speculation in gold, add to difficulties in the international monetary system and lead to substantial rises in the gold price are discounted by Mr Harris.

"Don't forget prices are set by the forces of supply and demand and the markets do not cause the fluctuations", says Mr Melamed.

The United States Treasury agrees and while at present it has no tradition of hoarding gold under their beds. But they do have a habit of playing the markets and it seems probable that the gold futures markets will attract a great deal of interest once they get going on January 1.

tion produced by the existence of such markets will help to reduce gold to the status of other commodities and thereby help with efforts to demonetize the precious metal.

The wealth of advertisements placed in newspapers by coin dealers reflects clearly the widespread belief that Americans can be attracted to the metal. Further proof of growing interest is to be found in the securities markets.

Demand for gold mining shares has been substantial. Mr Clark Aylsworth, who runs the International Services Mutual Fund in Texas, claims that his business has been booming since he switched almost all of his portfolio into gold mining shares a couple of months ago.

Treasury officials point out, however, that Americans have no tradition of hoarding gold under their beds. But they do have a habit of playing the markets and it seems probable that the gold futures markets will attract a great deal of interest once they get going on January 1.

Frank Vogl

John Whitmore examines the significance of falling share prices

The crisis of confidence in the stock markets

a matter as some would make out.

The starting point for the argument is that it is vital to remember that the Stock Exchange is primarily a market place. Like all other market places, the price of the commodity being traded—in this case corporate securities—goes up and down according to supply and demand and the alternating moods of optimism and pessimism, of greed and fear.

First, there is the fear of nationalization. It may well be that the Government's plans for the "regeneration" of British industry look tamer than expected. That has not, however, allayed City suspicions that, should Labour be returned to office, it will set about, albeit over a period of time, a policy of extensive nationalization.

Certainly, a sharp downturn in the market can be a serious matter for the investor who, for one reason or another, is forced to sell near the bottom. But for the mass of smaller investors whose money is invested for the longer term through unit trusts, investment trusts, pension funds and insurance companies, the short term ups and downs should be largely irrelevant.

To the swings in the pendulum can be extremely violent and is not particularly important provided they are evened out in the longer term and provided that the underlying trend over time is upwards.

Certainly, a sharp downturn in the market can be a serious matter for the investor who, for one reason or another, is forced to sell near the bottom. But for the mass of smaller investors whose money is invested for the longer term through unit trusts, investment trusts, pension funds and insurance companies, the short term ups and downs should be largely irrelevant.

Second, there is the fear that there has now been so much intervention in the economy from both sides of the political spectrum that intervention has come to stay. And the fear in this case is that intervention by a popularly elected government must always tend to favour labour at the expense of capital and short term expediency at the expense of long term economic sense.

Certainly, until investors can

feel that there is going to be a reasonable deal on price and profit controls, and until they can see a move to keep dividends as free as wages, then it is very difficult for the industry to raise fresh capital.

For all that, however, one can also argue that the problem is, generally, not necessarily critical and only temporary. Should money be needed that badly, a sound company can generally find it elsewhere. Certainly, a falling stock market is not in itself the principal cause of companies going broke. A sharply falling share price might on some occasions finally undermine the creditor confidence needed to keep a company alive, particularly in the financial sector. But it was not the collapse in the share price which per se was responsible for the failure of, say, Court Line.

As I have said, the basic assumption of this argument is that one can rely on the history of post-war cycles as a precedent. If one does, then one can even find a ray of hope in the events of the past week. A sudden, sharp fall in prices, increasing volume and deepening gloom might at point to the ultimate "sell-off" that signals that the fortunes of the market are about to turn.

The trouble here—even though brokers of long experience will tell you that every bear market is accompanied by talk of the imminent demise of capitalism—is that few people in the City would currently bet their shirt on recent history repeating itself. In short, there are some around who are convinced that not only is there no

momentum of substantial resources.

Third, the Government

is still

the

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

A way to develop original ideas

One of the most common criticisms made during the past 25 years about Britain's industrial performance relates to our failure commercially to exploit inventions and innovations made in this country and which subsequently are taken up in a big way abroad.

Coupled with this, quite often, are discussions of the particular difficulties for the small man with a bright idea of setting up in business and seeing his enterprise prosper. Among the problems often cited are the difficulty of obtaining finance at a stage when the individual may think he has the makings of a viable firm, but cannot actually demonstrate it; taxation problems; the difficulty of affording or gaining access to really good technical advice on a whole range of subjects.

The fact that small businesses had problems which were in some respects different from those of business generally was recognized in 1959, with the setting up of the Bolton Committee, and its report created a new climate of opinion which recognized the importance of "the small man", and has led to some important efforts to alleviate his particular problems.

Nevertheless, there still remains a substantial distance between a man having an idea and his being able to put it into commercial practice, particularly if he is not able to interest an existing company in it.

A development taking place at Milton Keynes new town in Buckinghamshire under the title of "Creation of New Enterprises" (Cone) is therefore of considerable interest. Cone is an offshoot of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation and 11 small industrial units have been set aside specifically for people with an original idea for a new product which has at least the possibility of being commercially viable.

The units are very small, ranging from 500 to 800 square feet, which is equivalent to perhaps two or three moderately large living rooms, or, say, four garages. These are available at a rental of about £1.50 per square foot, though as part of this scheme the rent is payable in arrears. In addition Cone offers advice on means of raising finance and on other topics such as marketing, and legal and accountancy matters. As a

recent advertisement expressed it, the unfledged businessman "will learn how to run a business" for himself.

Any new idea which was accepted for a Cone unit, and which really got off the ground, would very soon outgrow the small factory in which it started, and the hope at Cone is that the innovator would have a brief make or break period of say a year or possibly two during which either his scheme would fail to make headway or he would develop to a stage where he needed to move to larger premises, when a more conventionally sized advance factory would be made available to him.

It is recognized at Cone that the mortality rate among such enterprises is apt to be fairly high, and a firm which was not making progress would probably be encouraged to terminate its activities, rather than suffer a lingering death. As firms either advance into larger premises, or give up the attempt, the units which are released will then become available for a second generation of Cone projects.

So far there have been about 75 responses and three projects

have been accepted for Cone premises. The first of them should be in operation in October. Two of the three will be working in electronics, and the other will be manufacturing pressure sensing devices. Until now one of the individuals, in classic fashion, has been operating from the garage at his home.

The panel which selects occupiers for Cone sites includes some members of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation but also has many outsiders such as businessmen and a bank manager and others who can offer advice, or in other ways try to make life easier for the innovator.

While the development corporation seems unlikely ever to have a great deal of cash at risk if one of the new firms fails (its one year's rent may be at stake), there does seem to be a genuine element of altruism in the Cone operation, in that it is endeavouring to achieve the useful end of encouraging innovation. At the same time it may over a period secure for the town a number of new, small firms which will contribute something to a balanced industrial development.

Businessmen are invited to

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Businessmen are invited to

Rare animal in small businesses

Business schools have been in existence long enough in Britain and have been turning out qualified men in sufficient numbers for the business graduate now to be a recognizable factor in industry.

While industry has not always accepted the valuation of a business graduate which the man, or even the business schools, would place on him, there is a recognition, particularly in some larger companies, that an education in business studies will in many cases assist the development of the individual.

But these graduates tend to be closely identified with the larger companies which have the advanced management information systems which are among the basic tools of the business graduate. Just how small has been the impact of these men on smaller businesses is highlighted in an article in the journal *The Business Graduate*.

This magazine, which is the organ of the Business Graduates' Association, estimates that out of 3,000 and 4,000 management graduates in the United Kingdom fewer than 250 are employed in small firms.

The triviality of this number becomes apparent when it is recalled that the Bolton Committee on small firms estimated

that there were at least 1,250,000 small firms giving employment to six million people, and accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the gross national product. No arguments over differences of definition can conceal the fact that the business graduate is a very rare animal indeed in small businesses.

The Bolton Report in 1971 noted that "The interaction between the business schools and small firms has so far been of trivial proportions. Few small businessmen have attended business school courses, and few graduates of the schools have attempted to make a career in small business."

Mr Alan Topalian of the Smaller Business Unit of the BGA has published in the July edition of *The Business Graduate* a small survey of 12 graduates who did go into small businesses.

Perhaps, invidiously, the 12 men were asked if they felt they had achieved anything significant since joining their companies. Not surprisingly, they thought they had. Five had contributed to a doubling of turnover, three had successfully set up new companies and six had instituted rigorous management systems.

A significant indicator of why these men went into small businesses, instead of following the usual path of business graduates into large or medium sized companies, may lie in the fact that most of them came from families which included at least one entrepreneur, and most of them had also taken part in some form of entrepreneurial activity themselves.

In a genuinely small company a man who sees himself primarily as an entrepreneur rather than as an administrator will have a much better chance of being able to exercise that instinct from an early stage in his career. A strong entrepreneurial instinct disciplined by study at a business school would seem to be almost the ideal combination for a small businessman.

Certainly there seems no reason why business graduates should not go into small businesses on a much larger scale than they have until now. For the small companies it would constitute an injection of understanding of techniques which too many of them lack; while for the graduate it would more readily provide a sense of direct personal involvement which is not always easily found in a large corporation.

Meanwhile, the directors of NSF, who have unanimously recommended the offer, have predicted a taxable profit for

the year to June 30 of not less than £24,000. However, this is before exceptional provisions, estimated to amount to not more than £34,000, arising from costs relating to the cancellation of plans for a new factory and the writing down of stocks.

Net tangible assets of NSF

have been

warranted at not less than £200,000.

Footwear Industries is already

assured of

control, as share-

holders holding about 66 per

cent of the NSF equity are

agreed to accept.

Against these have

weighed a lack of cash

and a non-industrialized

group and expensive hon-

or "key" staff when

needed to immigrate.

Welcome

extended to manufacturers

from an obtrusive, no-

luring units employing

200, and where trained

staff

for export.

Equally well known are the

island's other principal indus-

tries: tourism, worth £15m

annually, and offshore finance,

whose value has never been

quantified.

But this autumn, Guernsey's

visible export potential will be

boosted by the launching of

several new manufacturing

units, small by United

Kingdom standards but de-

signed to play an important role

in the local economy.

It is predicted that by the

end of 1975 the island's other

export

will gross over £10m,

and that several thousand of

the 22,000 strong local work-

force will be employed by light

industry.

Last year this facet of the

island's economy grossed £5.5m

of which £4.7m was attribut-

able to Tektronix, an Ameri-

can owned oscilloscope assem-

ly plant set up in 1959, and

employing nearly 600.

The remainder was earned

by a number of established

companies producing a variety

of goods. These included alu-

minium-framed garden glass-

houses, television set support

brackets, metal garden furni-

ture, toys, Guernsey sweaters,

copperware, boats, industrial

glassware, CO₂ injection units,

climate control and drip feed

watering systems.

Since his appointment as

Director of Economic Develop-

ment in 1972, Mr Geoffrey

Church, aged 45, along with a

government working party, has

encouraged the expansion of

these businesses, with the full

backing of local trade unions.

In addition suitable new

plants have been encouraged—

almost

squeezed—into the

island which for years has suf-

fered from land and housing

shortages.

Growth

is largely

being

achieved through the redeploy-

ment of existing resources in-

cluding labour which—with

more housewives seeking extra-

automation in horticulture—is

becoming available at an esti-

mated rate of up to 200

employees a year. The island

has between 500 and 600

school leavers alone, each year.

According to Mr Church, a

former ICI and Pilkington's

executive, local light industry

needs to develop to "bridge a

gap" expected to emerge by

the inability of tourism, and

horticulture, to maintain "real

growth" targets of at least 4

per cent a year.

Against a background of

some political misgivings about

the reshaping of Guernsey's

economy the working party has

succeeded not only in selling

newcomers to the island's

charms, but also in being selec-

tive.

With its eye partly on

expanding demand for



London and Regional Market Prices

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Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Preferred age 25-30 years.

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Attractive, well-spoken and intelligent secretary with good shorthand and typewriting speed required by partner in firm of Stockbrokers. Applications who should have previously worked at Director level, must be capable of using their own initiative and be able to converse with clients. Experience in the use of an IBM Executive Typewriter would be an advantage.

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123-127 CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4

marking envelope "Secretarial Vacancy".

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The right salary will be paid to the right person. This is reviewed annually and is also supplemented by a substantial bonus.

Conditions of employment are first class including a subsidised restaurant, pension scheme, free membership of P.P.P. and 17 days' annual holiday (rising to 20 in 1975).

Extensive parking facilities are available and the company also provides a free bus service between local tube and railway stations.

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Tel: 01-570 7712

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Despite the prophets of doom, secure and comfortable jobs can still be found. For instance, a competent Secretary, age 23 plus, with average shorthand but good experience can settle very happily with a small Merchant Bank in Mayfair. Absolute no figure work or minute taking required but the ability to deal smoothly with clients is essential. Luxury offices— including a super kitchen!

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REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN COMPANY ENGAGED
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located Knightsbridge in modern offices.

Will be required to handle switchboard, an it is (training can be given). Also require candidate to have other fair secretarial skills.

This position is demanding and requires someone with initiative and drive. Top salary with paid overtime plus L.V.s.

Applicants should apply in writing with CV to

Box 1402 D, The Times.

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required for Company

Treasurer's Office Secretary

of American oil service

Pleasantly. The main aspects of

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the office, maintaining

records, some accounting

and handling banking

matters, as well as

assisting in insurance and

marketing, production

Typing and good organisational

ability. £2,000

plus L.V.s.

Please ring Jane Vokes

01-593 3949.

GIRL FRIDAY—
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Urgently required for small publishing firm, located in the West End, a girl who is willing and able to help with audio tape, record and book departments. Some shorthand and basic clerical work in production. Opportunity for right girl to work in a friendly atmosphere, including travel and fashion. Old established firm in Holborn tube area. Responsible job to help to make decisions at the top. Up to £2,000 plus. Ring Mr. Sales, 856 9331. ext. 33.

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Girls with Chemistry A 'O' level to train in the food industry. Good opportunities with a leading company. Ring Mrs. M. Hart, 109, Drake Personnel, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

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TRAIN IN ROME. Clerical Assistant required with typing for American firm. Good opportunities in permanent positions in the hotel, restaurants, etc. £1,000 plus. 20th Dept. 1, plus large s.a.c. 20th Kings Road, SW.3. 4P.R.

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Call in at 163 New Bond Street to see or telephone 491-7253.

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BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Sys-

tems Management I: 7.05-7.30,

1.30, The Herbs.

7.30, The Snow-

man (1958), with

Peck, Sunday Inter-

viewer. 8.45, The

Memory Box.

9.35 Horizon: Adam or Eve?

10.25 Great Short Stories:

Clay, by James Joyce.

10.45-11.15, News Extra.

HTV

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